Working Man's Advocate.

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Working Man's Advocate.

Under sanction of the National Convention of the Trades Unions.

Agricultural.

(From the Baltimore Farmer.)

TREATMENT OF MILCH COWS.

There is, perhaps, no part of the husbandry of our country so much neglected as that which relates to the providing of provender for the milch cows on our farms. On many estates, even those of magnitude, the chief part of the feed, if not the entire, which they get are the blades, the tops and the husks of the corn, with an occasional gratuity of nubbins by way of a holiday feast. The consequence is, that if the winter be severe and protracted, there are nine chances out of ten, that every cow, long before spring arrives, is either dry, or so near it, that the milk she will give is not worth the trouble and cost of *shipping*, so that many farmers with half a dozen or more cows have neither milk nor butter sufficient for the domestic use of their tables, during the latter part of each winter; and by the time the cold and bleak winds of March arrive, many of the cows are on the *lift*. How is it possible that it can be otherwise? There is little or no succulence in the food we have described in its dry state, and consequently cows fed upon it, must, for the want of matter convertible into milk, cease to yield it. In every other country save our own, it forms a part of the business of every farmer or planter, to provide full supplies of nutritious food for his stock of every kind, and for those which comprise his dairy cows, especial pains and care are taken to provide a sufficient quantity of such roots as are heating and succulent, so that, by thus providing a substitute for the grasses of the pastures, or the soiling stalls or yards, his dairy, even through the dreary and inclement period of the winter, may continue to contribute largely to the comfort of his family, and to the increase of his fortune. No good farmer there, will keep more cows than he can *keep well*, and in so keeping them, he finds his interest rewarded, and has besides, the satisfaction of knowing, that in thus acting he has fulfilled an obligation imposed upon him by every humane consideration, and discharged a duty required by Him, who, in placing the beasts of the fields in subjection to man, enjoined that he should extend towards them his kindest protection and care. We frequently hear gentlemen complaining of the difficulty of procuring such cows as will make profitable returns, and of the impossibility of keeping them to their milk during winter.—The reason is obvious. No cow, and we care not what her breed may be, whether she be of the improved *Durham Short-Horn*, the *Devon*, the *Alderney*, the common cow of the country, or any other kind—we say no cow can be kept to the milk pail unless you give her something which will both nourish her system and replenish her udder. To make a cow yield a liberal supply of milk through the winter, she should have in addition to full supplies of good wholesome hay or fodder, at least half a bushel of roots of some kind, or an equivalent of cabbages or kale, per day. And if the hay should be fed *long*, each cow should have at least two days in the week, messes of chopped rye and cut straw, to be either steamed or mixed up with boiling water, and permitted to remain until it be fermented before feeding. What, we would ask, would be the appearance of those splendid improved *Short-Horn Durhams*, of *Col. Powell*, of *Philadelphia*, of *Gen. Van Rensselaer* of Albany, of *Mr. Hall* and *Dr. Hosack* of New York, of *Mr. Thompson* of Frederick county, Maryland, or of *Mr. Canby* of Delaware, if they were fed through the winter, upon the ordinary feed which is doled out to the cattle of a majority of our farmers? Why, the month of March would find them with scarcely strength to carry their noble frames, if it did not find them in a state to render it absolutely necessary, in order to maintain an erect position, to seek the aid of some convenient fence corner. The ambition of procuring fine breeds of animals of all kinds, is one worthy of every praise; but *that of taking good care* of what we have, is equally, if not more laudable. Besides these considerations, the interest of every farmer is always promoted by feeding his cows well. If fed in the niggard manner we have described, their keeping, such as it is, is a dead loss to the owners, they make no manure worth speaking about, and the animals themselves are comparatively valueless: and if kept *generously* through the winter, and sheltered from the weather, each cow will give her two gallons of milk per day and make from four to seven pounds of butter per week, which latter should be set down as the profit, as the milk and cream consumed by the family, will more than compensate for the feed. In addition to this, animals thus fed make three times the quantity of manure, and are always in a condition to command good prices. We have indulged in no speculative theories in what we have said, but have addressed ourself to the common sense of the agricultural community, in the hope that they will see the propriety of adopting some plan by which our object can be attained.

(From the Norfolk Beacon.)

LONGEVITY OF THE HORSE.

It has long been an impression that the ordinary duration of a horse's life is much shorter than it ought to be, and that the excess of mortality is the result of carelessness or ignorant management. The great error consists in regarding the temperament and general constitution of a horse as altogether different from those of a human being; whereas they are precisely the same in all important respects. Disease arising from excessive fatigue, overheating and exposure to air, want of exercise, improper diet, both as respects quality and quantity, and from many other causes, affects the horse and his master alike, and neglect in either case must terminate fatally. Indeed when a man or a horse has acquired by a course of training a high degree of health and vigor, the skin of each is a most infallible index of the fact. It has been often remarked in England, that the skin of the pugilist, who has undergone a severe course of training, when he prepares himself for the fight, exhibits a degree of beauty and exceeding fairness that excites the admiration as well as the wonder of the spectator. So with the horse—his skin is the clearest evidence of the general state of his health. Even the common disease of foundering is not peculiar to the horse, but is merely a muscular affection to which many men, who have overstrained themselves at any period, are subject. In fact, the medical treatment of the horse and his rider ought to be the same; and we confidently believe that if this principle were acted upon with a moderate share of attention and resolution, the average age of this useful animal would be much longer, and the profit derived from his labors proportionably greater.

(From the New York Farmer.)

PUMPKIN BREAD.

As you have in some of your former numbers furnished us with directions for making Rice Bread, Corn Pudding, &c. I presume you will not take it amiss if I call the attention of your readers to the value of the *Pumpkin*. I presume there is not a vegetable on the face of the earth, more easily raised, or that is more productive; when it is considered that they will grow among corn, potatoes, or on any waste ground, and that the seed of one pumpkin will produce cart-loads of fruit.

In the fall of 1829 I obtained the seed of a very superior pumpkin, part of which I planted the latter part of June following, on the ground that I had raised two early crops of vegetables from, and comparatively of little value to me at that season of the year. I began to gather some of the fruit in October; it being extraordinarily fine, I was anxious to save every grain of the seed, but the difficulty was how to dispose of the flesh or fruit. The common method of making it up into pies, would have been troublesome and expensive, and I thought them too good to feed swine with. I first gave some to my friends, on condition that they would save the seed, but they did not use them up fast enough; at length my wife tried experiments to work them up into Bread, Cakes, Pies, Puddings, &c. and it was not long before we discovered that they could be used so as to answer every purpose of Indian Meal, and that our family and friends considered it preferable to any thing of the kind made in the ordinary way.

The pumpkin is first deprived of the rind, and afterwards cut up in slices and boiled; when soft enough it is strained in a cullender, and mashed up very fine; in this state it may be used up into pies, or mixed with flour for pudding, cake, &c. If it be intended for bread it may be made up with wheaten flour in the proportion of one third to half. The sponge must be first set in the ordinary way with yeast in the flour, and the pumpkin worked in as it begins to rise. My wife's rule is to use as much pumpkin as will bring the dough to a proper degree of stiffness without water. Care should be taken that the pumpkin is not too hot to scald the leven. It requires more baking than bread made entirely of wheat. I am aware that pumpkin bread is nothing new, but I am informed that farmers in the country use Indian meal with their pumpkin instead of wheaten flour, which makes it more like pudding than bread. Those farmers that are in the habit of making their bread with wheat and Indian, may find a market for their meal more easily than for pumpkins, and if they use these up into bread precisely in the same manner as they do their meal, I am persuaded they will find it very wholesome and palatable bread.

Yours, respectfully,

T. Bridgeman.

New York, Nov. 21, 1833.

Political.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY MAN TO BE A POLITICIAN.

There are men who offer a thousand excuses for taking no part in the Political Questions of the day. Politics are too corrupt. There are too many designing men who rob the people of their rights—too little integrity. In a word, with such men there is always too much or too little—not enough of one thing or two much of another.

Such a state of apathy and indifference can be accounted for on no other ground than ignorance or timidity. Conscientious scruples vanish when they are examined, and to our mind a man should be as conscientious of his Political Rights as of his Prayers—of the Ballot box as of the sanctuary.

We are aware that in maintaining this assertion we shall be denounced by one set of men as heterodox, and be claimed by another as a patron of liberal principles. If, however, we can bring this subject fairly before the minds of conscientious men, we have little fear of being charged with bigotry or excessive liberalism. We have long been surprised that Christian men who are in the habit of offering almost daily vows for the salvation of their country, could be so at variance with interest, Christian principle, and Christian duty, as with all their prayers, never to lift a finger to place a good man in office or keep a bad one out of office. They are fearful of serving their country too much—of being too much interested in her Political Institutions, and therefore with folded arms play the sluggard. The cry is, politics are abused, therefore we won't use them. And why not say with like propriety, Religion is abused, therefore we will renounce it. We readily grant that men may be conscientious in their apathy, and that in their resolution to do right they may cling to error with an honest tenacity. But it is

> "Thus conscience does make cowards of us all!
> And thus the native hue of resolution,
> Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
> And enterprizes of great pith and moment,
> With this regard, their currents turn away,
> And lose the name of action."

Neither is conscience alone abused in this matter. Virtue is desecrated, and ennobling principle of the soul robbed of its influence. This cowardice, Christian cowardice if you please, gives strength and vigor to the mob. While your good man is calculating chances, measuring steps, and living a sort of *dying* death, there stands your bad man, bold, daring and active. Success follows every footstep.

Once virtue consisted in *action*—energetic, God-like action, once it meant positive and unremitted labor. But now it is cold theory—talked of, to be sure, yet void of principle and destitute of life. Once in the language of Effingham, "it was equal to a thousand shields." But now political virtue has hardly courage enough to show a weapon, much less to wield it. But a *single* vote makes no difference, cries one man; and on the same principle let every debtor tell his creditor that a single dollar cannot alter the results of his accounts; and soon both his pockets and theory will go a begging. There is a political fatuity about such men that we cannot fathom. They preach faith without works; righteousness without action. They tell us that we can be loyal citizens and yet act the fool. That when bad men combine good men should fold their arms and sleep and slumber even though bedlam be let loose upon us. Their cry, practically is, "send the worst men to the Polls, keep the doubtful at home, and place a double lock over every good citizen." They say, the better the man the more necessity of his being a political drone; and the worse he is the more necessity of our being governed by him.

Such men breathe a tainted atmosphere and spread contagion around them. Conscience is their political hobby horse. For wealth or fame they could ride a living animal to death; while for their country they have not courage enough to move even a dumb animal, fearing lest the toes of some nabob or influential citizen shall be trodden upon.

We may thus far have spoken severely, but yet we believe the truth is on our side. Let the Political world be canvassed and it will prove so. More, it will then be demonstrated, that the apathy of good men has placed bad men in power—that political neutrality is unqualified *crime*—that a neglect of political duty is as wrong as a neglect of religious duty. In discussing this question, the words of that eminent statesman, Burke, force themselves upon us with power—"Duty demands and requires, and what is right should be made known, and made prevalent—that what is evil should not only be detected but defeated."

In the question of duty, the mere *will* and *meaning* of a man, though he be a religious man, is not to be a principle of action. It may be built upon envy; upon ambition; upon avarice; upon glaring falsehood; upon the worst passions of the human heart. Both may fetter and has fettered the freeman, and placed heavier chains upon the bond man. Will implies too much power and too little principle. It robs duty of its proper influence upon the heart—dethrones motive from the seat of our affections, and instead of levelling and smoothing what is rough and impassable is always throwing up new mounds and new barriers over which it is impossible to pass. It has energy and action to be sure, but they are like the outbreaking of a torrent or the uncapping of a volcano. It is enough that men think well and mean well, and live in the exercise of "*good will* toward men." It is not enough that conscience has been violated. This monitor should *commend* our efforts—and *one noble act* is worth a *thousand wishes* though they were each written in gold. We hope the time will soon come, when professedly good men will prove their goodness by supporting good principles.—*Essex Gaz.*

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL MORGAN.

From the "Custis Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington."

The outposts of the two armies were very near to each other, when the American commander, desirous of obtaining particular information respecting the positions of his adversary, summoned the famed leader of the Riflemen, Colonel Daniel Morgan, to head quarters.

It was night, and the chief was alone. After his usual polite, yet reserved and dignified salutation, Washington remarked, I have sent for you, Colonel Morgan, to entrust to your courage and sagacity, a reconnoitre of the enemies' lines, with a view to your ascertaining correctly the positions of their newly constructed redoubts, also of the encampments of the British troops that have lately arrived, and those of their Hessian auxiliaries. Select, sir, an officer, non-commissioned officer, and about twenty picked men, and under cover of the night proceed, but with all possible caution, get as near as you can, and learn all you can, and by day dawn retire and make your report to head quarters. But mark me, Colonel Morgan, mark me well, on no account whatever are you to bring on any skirmishing with the enemy; if discovered, make a speedy retreat; let nothing induce you to fire a single shot; I repeat, sir, that no force of circumstances will excuse the discharge of a single rifle on your part, and for the extreme preciseness of these orders, permit to say that I have my reasons. Filling two glasses of wine, the General continued—And now, Colonel Morgan, we will drink a good night, and success to your enterprize. Morgan quaffed the wine, smacked his lips, and assuring his excellency that his orders should be punctually obeyed, left the tent of the Commander in Chief.

Charmed at being chosen as the executive officer of a daring enterprize, the leader of the Woodsmen repaired to his quarters, and calling for Gabriel Long, his favorite captain, ordered him to detail a sergeant and twenty prime fellows, who being mustered, and ordered to lay on their arms, ready at a moment's warning, Morgan and Long stretched their manly forms before the watchfire, to await the going down of the moon, the signal for departure.

A little after midnight, and while the rays of the setting moon still faintly glimmered in the western horizon, "Up, Sergeant," cried Long, "stir up your men," and twenty athletic figures were upon their feet in a moment. Indian file, march, and away all sprung with the quick, yet light and stealthy step of the Woodsmen. They reached the enemy's lines, crawled up so close to the pickets of the Hessians as to inhale the odor of their pipes, discovered, by the newly turned up earth, the positions of the redoubts, and by the numerous tents that dotted the field for "many a rood around," and shone dimly amid the night haze, the encampments of the British and German reinforcements, and, in short, performed their perilous duty without the slightest discovery; and pleased, prepared to retire, just as chanticleer from a neighboring farm house was "bidding salutation to the morn."

The adventurous party reached a small eminence at some distance from the British camp, and commanding an extensive prospect over the adjoining country. Here Morgan halted to give his men a little rest before taking up his line of march for the American outposts. Scarcely had they thrown themselves on the grass, when they perceived, issuing from the enemy's advanced pickets, a body of horse, commanded by an officer, and proceeding along the road that led directly by the spot where the riflemen had halted. No spot could be better chosen for an ambuscade, for there were rocks and ravines, and also scrubby oaks, that grew thickly on the eminence by which the road we have just mentioned passed, at not exceeding an hundred yards.

"Down boys, down," cried Morgan, as the horse approached, nor did the clansmen of the Black Roderick disappear more promptly amid their native heather, than did Morgan's woodsmen in the present instance, each to his tree or rock. Lie close there, my lads, till we see what these fellows are about.

Meantime, the horsemen had gained the height, and the officer dropping the rein on his charger's neck, with a spyglass reconnoitered the American lines. The troopers closed up their files, and were either cherishing the noble animals they rode, adjusting their equipments, or gazing upon the surrounding scenery now fast brightening in the beams of a rising sun.

Morgan looked at Long[illegible] Long upon his superior, while the riflemen, with panting chests and sparkling eyes, were only awaiting the signal from their officers "to let the ruin fly."

At length the martial ardor of Morgan overcame his prudence and sense of military subordination. Forgetful of consequences, reckless of every thing but his enemy, now within his grasp, he waves his hand, and loud and sharp rang the report of the rifles amid the surrounding echoes. At point blank distance, the certain and deadly aim of the Hunting Shirts of the Revolutionary Army is too well known to history to need remark at this time of day. In the instance we have to record, the effects of the fire of the riflemen were tremendous. Of the horsemen, some had fallen to rise no more, while their liberated chargers rushed wildly over the adjoining plains, others wounded, but entangled with their stirrups, were dragged by the furious animals expiringly along, while the very few who were unscathed spurred hard to regain the shelter of the British lines.

While the smoke yet canopied the scene of slaughter, and the picturesque forms of the woodsmen appeared among the foliage, as they were reloading their pieces, the colossal figure of Morgan stood apart. He seemed the very Genius of War as gloomily he contemplated the havoc his order had made. He spoke not, he moved not, but looked as one absorbed in an intensity of thought. The martial shout with which he was wont to cheer his comrades in the hour of combat was hushed, the shell* from which he had blown full many a note of battle and of triumph on the fields of Saratoga, hung idly by his side; no order was given to spoil the slain, the arms and equipments for which there was always a bounty from Congress, the shirts for which there was so much need in that, the sorest period of our country's privation, all, all were abandoned; as, with an abstracted air and a voice struggling for utterance, Morgan suddenly turning to his captain, exclaimed, "Long, to the camp, [illegible]." The favorite captain obeyed, the riflemen [illegible] arms fell into file, and Long and his par[illegible], but not before the hardy fellows [illegible] on the strange termination [illegible]. And they agreed one and all, that their Colonel was tricked, (conjured) or assuredly, after such a fire as they had just given the enemy, such an emptying of saddles, and such a squandering of the troopers, he would not have ordered his poor rifle boys from the field, without so much as a few shirts or pairs of stockings being divided among them. "Yes," said a tall, lean and swarthy looking fellow, an Indian hunter from the frontier, as he carefully placed his moccasined feet in the foot prints of his file leader, "Yes, my lads, it stands to reason, our Colonel is tricked."

Morgan followed slowly on the trail of his men. The full force of his military guilt had rushed upon his mind, even before the reports of his rifles had ceased to echo in the neighboring forests. He became more and more convinced of the enormity of his offence, as, with dull and measured strides, he pursued his solitary way, and thus he soliloquized:

Well, Daniel Morgan, you have done for yourself. Broke, sir, broke to a certainty. You may go home, sir, to the plough; your sword will be of no further use to you. Broke, sir, nothing can save you; and there is an end of Colonel Morgan. Fool, fool—by a single act of madness thus to destroy the earnings of so many toils, and many a hard fought battle. You are broke, sir, and there is an end of Colonel Morgan.

To disturb this reverie, there suddenly appeared, at full speed, the aid-de camp, the Mercury of the field, who, reining up, accosted the Colonel with, "I am ordered, Colonel Morgan, to ascertain whether the firing just now heard, proceeded from your detachment." "It did, sir," replied Morgan doggedly. "Then Colonel," continued the aid, "I am further ordered to require your immediate attendance upon his Excellency, who is approaching." Morgan bowed, and the aid, wheeling his charger, galloped back to rejoin his chief.

The gleams of the morning sun upon the sabres of the horse guard, announced the arrival of the dreaded commander—that being, who inspired with a degree of awe, every one who approached him. With a stern, yet dignified composure, Washington addressed the military culprit: "Can it be possible, Colonel Morgan, that my aid-de-camp has informed me aright? Can it be possible, after the orders you received last evening, that the firing we have heard proceeded from your detachment? Surely, sir, my orders were so explicit as not to be easily misunderstood." Morgan was brave, but it has been often, and justly too, observed, that that man never was born of a woman, who could approach the great Washington, and not feel a degree of awe and veneration for his presence. Morgan quailed for a moment before the stern, yet just displeasure of his chief, till arousing all his energies to the effort, he uncovered and replied: "Your Excellency's orders were perfectly well understood; and agreeably to the same, I proceeded with a select party to reconnoitre the enemy's lines by night. We succeeded even beyond our expectations, and I was returning to headquarters to make my report, when, having halted a few minutes to rest the men, we discovered a party of horse coming out from the enemy's lines. They came up immediately to the spot where we lay concealed by the brushwood. There they halted, and gathered up together like a flock of patridges, affording me so tempting an opportunity of annoying my enemy, that, may it please your Excellency, flesh and blood could not refrain."

On this rough, yet frank, bold, and manly explanation, a smile was observed to pass over the countenances of several of the General's suite. The Chief remained unmoved; when, waving his hand, he continued: Col. Morgan you will retire to your quarters, there await further orders. Morgan bowed, and the military cortege rode on to the inspection of the outposts.

Arrived at his quarters, Morgan threw himself upon his hard couch, and gave himself up to reflections upon the events which had so lately and so rapidly succeeded each other. He was aware that he had sinned past all hopes of forgiveness. Within twenty four hours, he had fallen from the command of a regiment, and being an especial favorite with the General, to be, what—a disgraced and broken soldier. Condemned to retire from scenes of glory, the darling passions of his heart—forever to abandon the "fair fields of fighting men," and in obscurity to drag out the remnant of a wretched existence, neglected and forgotten. And then his rank, so hardly, so nobly won, with all his "blushing honors" acquired in the march across the frozen wilderness of the Kennebec, the storming of the Lower Town, and the gallant and glorious combats of Saratoga.

The hours dragged gloomily away, night came, but with it no rest for the troubled spirit of poor Morgan. The drums and fifes merrily sounded the soldier's dawn, and the sun arose giving "promise of a good day." And to many within the circuit of that widely extended camp did its genial beams give hope, and joy and gladness, while it cheered not with a single ray the dispairing Leader of the Woodsmen.

About ten o'clock, the orderly on duty reported an arrival of an officer of the staff from Head Quarters, and Lieutenant Col. Hamilton, the favorite aid of the Commander in Chief, entered the marquee. "Be seated, said Morgan; I know your errand, so be short my dear fellow, and put me out of my misery at once. I know that I am arrested, 'tis a matter of course. Well, there is my sword; but surely his Excellency honors me, indeed, in these last moments of my military existence, when he sends for my sword by his favoriste aid, and my most esteemed friend. Ah, my dear Hamilton, if you knew what I had suffered since the cursed horse came out to tempt me to ruin."

Hamilton, about whose strikingly intelligent countenance there always lurked a playful smile, now observed, "Col. Morgan, his excellency has ordered me to,"—"I knew it," interrupted Morgan, "to bid me prepare for trial! Guilty, Sir, guilty, past all doubt. But then (recollecting himself) perhaps my services might plead, nonsense, against the disobedience of a positive order. no, no, it is all over with me, Hamilton, there is an end of your old friend, and of Col. Morgan." The agonized spirit of our hero then mounted to a pitch of enthusiasm as he exclaimed, "but my country will remember my services, and the British and Hessians will remember me too, for though I may be far away, my brave comrades will do their duty, and Morgan's Riflemen be, as they always have been, a terror to the enemy."

The noble, the generous souled Hamilton could no longer bear to witness the struggles of the brave unfortunate, he called out: "hear me, my dear Colonel, only promise to hear me for one moment, and I will tell you all." "Go on, sir," replied Morgan despairingly, "go on." "Then," continued the aid de-camp, "you must know that the commanders of regiments dine with his excellency to day." "What of that," again interrupted Morgan, "what has that to do with me, a prisoner and—" "No, no," exclaimed Hamilton, "no prisoner, a once offending, but now a forgiven soldier, my orders are to invite you to dine with his excellency today at three o'clock, precisely; yes, my brave and good friend, Col. Morgan, you still are, and likely long to be, the valued and famed commander of the Rifle Regiment.

Morgan sprang from the camp bed on which he was sitting, and seizing the hand of the little great man in his giant grasp, wrung and wrung till the aid de camp litterally struggled to get free, then exclaimed, "Am I in my senses, but I know you Hamilton, you are too noble a fellow to sport with the feelings of an old soldier." Hamilton assured his friend that all was true, and kissing his hand as he mounted his horse, bid the now delighted Colonel remember 3 o'clock, and be careful not to disobey a second time, galloped to the head quarters.

Morgan entered the pavilion of the Commander-in-chief as it was fast filling with officers, all of whom after paying their respects to the General, filed off to give a cordial squeeze of the hand to the commander of the rifle regiment, and to whisper in his ear words of congratulation. The cloth removed, Washington bid his guest fill their glasses, and gave his only, his unvarying toast; the toast of the days of trial, the toast of the evening of his "time honored" life amid the shades of Mount Vernon—"All our Friends." Then, with his usual old fashioned politeness, he drank to each guest by name. When he came to "Colonel Morgan your good health, sir," a thrill ran through the manly frame of the gratified and again favorite soldier, while every eye in the pavillion was turned upon him. At an early hour the company broke up, and Morgan, had a perfect escort of officers accompaying him to his quarters, all anxious to congratulate him upon his happy restoration to rank and favor, all pleased to assure him of their esteem for his person and services.

And often in his after life did Morgan reason upon the events which we have transmitted to the Americans and their posterity, and he would say, What could the unusual clemency of the Commander-in-Chief towards so insubordinate a soldier as I was mean? Was it that my attacking my enemy wherever I could find him, and the attack being crowned with success, should plead in bar of the disobedience of a positive order? Certainly not. Was it that Washington well knew I loved, nay adored him above all human beings? That knowledge would not have weighed a feather in the scale of his military justice. In short, the whole affair is explained in five words: it was my first offence——!

The clemency of Washington to the first offence preserved to the army of the Revolution one of its most valued and effective soldiers, and had its reward in little more than two years from the date of our narrative, when Brigadier General Morgan consummated his own fame, and shed an undying lustre on the arms of his country, by the glorious and ever memorable victory of the Cowpens.

Nearly twenty years more had rolled away, and our hero, like most of his compatriots, had beaten his sword into a ploughshare; and was enjoying in the midst of a domestic circle, the evening of a varied and eventful life. When advanced in years, and infirm, Major General Morgan was called to the Supreme Legislature of his country as a representative from the State of Virginia. It was at this period that the author of these Memoirs had the honor and happiness of an interview with the old General which lasted for several days. And the veteran was most kind and communicative to one, who hailing from the immediate family of the venerated chief, found a ready and a warm welcome to the heart of Morgan. And many, and most touching reminiscences of the Days of Trial were related by the once famed Leader of the Woodmen, which were eagerly devoured and carefully treasured by their youthful and delighted listener, in a memory of no ordinary power.

And it was there the unlettered Morgan, a man bred amid the scenes of danger and hardihood that distinguished the frontier warfare, with little book knowledge, but gifted by nature with a strong and discriminating mind, paid to the fame and memory of the Father of our Country a more just, more magnificient tribute than, in our humble judgment, has emanated from the thousand and one efforts of the best and brightest geniuses of the age. General Morgan spoke of the necessity of Washington to the army of the Revolution, and the success of the struggle for Independence. He said we had officers of great military talents, as for instance Greene and others; we had officers of the most consummate courage and enterprize and spirit, as for instance Wayne and others. One was yet necessary, to guide, direct, and animate the whole, and it pleased Almighty God to send that one in the person of George Washington!

* Morgan's Riflemen were generally in the advance, skirmishing with the light troops of the enemy, or annoying his flanks; the regiment was thus much divided into detachments, and dispersed over a very wide field of action. Morgan was in the habit of using a conch-shell frequently during the heat of the battle, with which he would blow a loud and warlike blast. This he said was to inform his boys that he was still alive, and from many parts of the field was beholding their prowess; and, like the celebrated sea-warrior of another hemisphere's last signal, was expecting that "every man would do his duty."

(From the Portland Advertiser.)

THINGS IN WALES.

July 20, 1835.

I did not in my last dwell so long as I might have dwelt, upon the solitary vale of Llanberris, and its more solitary lake, near which my last letter was dated. Immense slate quarries are in its vicinity. I found about them some caricatures of the British great men, who are represented as speaking in Welsh, which is the universal language here with the mass of the people; and thus it seems that politics penetrate even these mountains, among the miners here! The women here, as they do all over Wales, wear hats,—and toteing things on their heads, they understand quite as well as the Southern negroes do. Another thing that strikes the attention of the traveller here, is the excellence of the roads. In this narrow vale, of which I speak, all amid the mountains, is a road as perfectly made as the very best of our McAdamized streets,—and so all along in Wales, all over Anglesea, even in the wildest places—such magnificent turnpikes, that they roll over them as over a floor, and reading or sleeping is fully in one's power. In these low vales, too, and amid these hills, the remnants and the ruins of Druidism are often seen. I did not mention in my last, that about the Marquis of Anglesea's place, called *Plas Newyd*, are numerous Druidical circles and ancient monumental stones.

My companions determined to ascend Snowdon, the far famed Snowdon,—and, the rogues' abomination seize them! for that is the hardest curse I have the heart to pronounce on such good-hearted men—rascally foggy mountains! I reasoned; I debated; I summoned a whole troop of logic,—but that tyrant King Numbers, was deaf as usual. Up we started; and at 2 o'clock, A. M.,—to walk five miles, to see the sun-light of the early morning fall on Snowdon's peak. Up—up we scrambled, even our guide lagging behind us; now stumbling over the loosened rocks, now splashing in the grassy springs. Llanberris Hollow was soon out of sight. Cym Brwnog (*from Cum 'Brwnog*) was yet above us. Llyn Du I'r Arddu was on our right. Llechweddy Re's steep cliffs did not stop us; and here, as you might fancy, after we had pronounced such hard names, mouthing them as well as we could under the instruction of our Welsh guide, we were not a little thirsty; and therefore we sat down to take a drink from the cold well; and not forgetting the express injunction of every Englishman, and our landlord too, we had taken a flask of brandy with us. I tell this to my Connecticut friends, that they may see to their stray ones when they get home, and deal justly with them—for I am in hideous humor just now, that they have led me such a way. On—on, we went again. The wind was piercing cold. The mists dampened our garments thoroughly through. We could not see twelve feet before us; and by the time the sun was visible in the glen below, we were on Wyddva, Snowdon's topmost peak. And what a prospect! Heavens and earth—I could not now see three feet before me; and all around was a thick sea of mist! I can assure you I did not have a single spasm, except from shivering with the cold; and with eager haste, we all hurried into a little hut of stones rudely thrown up for shelter. I had the pleasure of laughing at my companions, as they would have laughed at me, if I had not gone with them, and probably hoaxed me too with a description of some "glorious prospect." I believe I have not a passion for ascending mountains, and from all I can learn, and I have tried some few, it is sorry business at best—particularly here, where so damp and misty is the climate, that only by the merest chance in the world, you can get a distant view. Chimborazo may be worth ascending,—and Mont Blanc, the monarch of mountains, as Byron calls it, is worth at least, talking about,—but these two penny hills, such as this of only 3571 feet above the level of the sea,—why can't an American find taller hills at home, and clamber them. "Snowdon had its days," said a guide, but this was not one of them. "It is bad for my business," said our guide, and bad for our's too," we retorted.

We descended from this mountain over some of the wildest passes I have ever trodden, and, wearied, as we were, they *did* look—"very well," as the morning streamed upon them, amid the now vanishing mist. But the poetry of a scene is sadly disturbed, when one has walked as we had by this time, over crags and mountain tops, ten miles or more since two o'clock in the morning. I rejoiced once more, when the wild paths were left, and I was upon the superb road that wound along in the glen, that led to Capal Cerrig. Here at this place we found some breakfast, and while this was preparing, I busied myself looking over the coats of arms displayed in the entrance hall of the hotel, for I found a new fashion here, and that is a display of the coats of arms of the families who have "honored" the hotel with their noble presence. Whenever a great character has stopt at any English hotel, in all probability some cards will come out the day after, stating that such a hotel was "patronized" by so and so—as for example, "the Hen and Chickens"—by the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria. The fortune, therefore, of "the Hen and Chickens" is made, if but the princely footstep of this young girl, has trodden on its floor. When will the world learn to respect itself, without servility or meanness on one hand and pride or insolence on the other!

Capal Cerrig is a wild place, embosomed in the mountains. The travellers to the peak of Snowdon make a point of stopping here, or at Llanberris vale, and then take a guide to the mountains. I found that nearly all the people spoke Welch, and Welch alone. I had no idea that these people had thus preserved their language, and that the inroad of the English population had made so little an impression upon them. The coach coming along at 11 o'clock, we took passage, and then were soon flying along with the astonishing rapidity that the English coach almost always travels with. The country through which we rode, is almost as wild as that of the Alleghanies in Western Virginia. The vallies are not so large, nor the mountains in such a range—and all the wood is gone,—but the views are picturesque, and highly romantic. The great charm is, in riding through such a rough country, over one of the best roads, if not the very best in the kingdom, ever winding around the sides of the hills, crossing the bridge here, and there, and following some little stream that runs rapidly over its craggy bed. The citadel of the Druids, we passed, to which Caractacus retreated after the defeat at Caer Caradoc. Corwin, we reached soon, near the valley of the Dee, as beautiful a place as man can wish to live in. There had been a marriage of some of the gentry there, and we passed under a triumphal arch, erected in their honor. Again we met the army of travellers from London and elsewhere. The wood seemed to be full of "ladies fair," and every turn we took, brought us upon some private carriage.

I do not blame them for visiting this charming vale of Llangollen. (*Thangothlen*, it is pronounced, which would spoil the song of many a fair one who sings of "the maid of Llangollen.") Llangollen vale, poets have sung of, and all the world has praised. It cannot be praised too much for that peculiar beauty that makes all England such a fairy spot. Antiquity, castles, ruins, art, taste, science, have all united to give this place a charm. Here is seen Castel Dinas Bran, a Welsh fortress of great antiquity, situated on the very summit of a conical mountain. Not far from here are the ruins of a house of Cistercians, founded in 1200, and then there is the site of the palace of Owen Glendower. Go on a little farther over this charming vale, and then you see what man can do; for here the Ellesmere Canal, on an aqueduct 1007 feet in length, supported by 19 arches, crosses the river and the vale of the Dee, as if no river and vale were there. I do not know why Wales is not more celebrated than Scotland, as a place to visit, for sure I am, Scotland can boast of no vale like that of Llangollen; but the scenery differs so much, that it is not right to compare them.

Chirk we passed, near which Ellesmere Canal crosses a deep ravine on another aqueduct, built as was the Menai bridge and the first named aqueduct, by Mr. Telford, whose name has often reached America. Oswestry too we passed, near the canal that connects the Mersey and Severn; and we were in Shrewsbury, where I write you, at 8 o'clock, P. M., "by Shrewsbury clock," too, after riding with great ease 65 miles ourselves, the coach having come 108 miles since 7 o'clock in the morning. B.

Miss Sedgwick.—The New Hampshire Patriot gives the subjoined notice of Miss Catherine Sedgwick, the most deservedly popular and successful of American female writers; "She is the daughter of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Mass., in which town, noted chiefly for the picturesque beauty and wildness of its scenery, she was born in 1789. To her early familiarity with the sequestered and romantic spots in the vicinity of her birth place she is supposed to have been indebted for much of that pure enthusiasm and love of nature conspicuous in all her literary labors. Her first publication, the "New England Tale," originally designed for a religious tract, contains a striking portraiture of religious hypocrisy, with an occasional intermixture of beautiful scenic description and fervid eloquence. To this succeeded "Redwood," "Hope Leslie," and "Clarence," all of which have been read by almost every body in the country, republished in England, and some of them translated into several different European languages. Besides these there are several minor compositions, tales and contributions, to souvenirs. Her last production, "The Linwoods," which is by many esteemed her best, embracing in the plan of its story the most interesting period of our national history, and developing the principles, the motives, the high and holy characters of the men who achieved our independence, is indeed, what it has been happily termed, a most delightful work, replete with the highest interest, fresh, graphic, yet exquisitely feminine, and well worth the perusal of all who have not yet permitted themselves so much pleasure."

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the packet ship Mexican, Capt. Tyler, we have Vera Cruz papers to Dec. 24.

Gen. Santa Anna on leaving the city of Mexico to take command in Texas, levied a loan on the citizens of $30,000. Nevertheless the organization of his army was going on heavily.

Col. Ugastechera second in command of the Mexican troops in Texas, writes that skirmishes were occurring almost every day, and that notwithstanding various successes which he says had been gained over the Texians, the condition of the Mexican troops was every day becoming more critical.

The country appears to be in great excitement in consequence of the movements of the Texians and especially the capture of Tampico. The following despatch was addressed Nov. 18 h to the Minister of War, by the Governor of Tampico ?

"His Excellency:—I much regret that the preparation which I have been making to preserve this place against any fresh attack of the enemy, have not permitted me to write to your Ex cllency since the 16th inst.; but of this you may rest assured, that I am determined, and hope to be able, to defend this city or perish, rather than succumb to the parricide invasion of these pirates. I have already placed it in such a state of defence as to leave no chance of success to the e emy. The garrison is reinforced, entrenchments are been raised, and the best positions selected and fortified. I also trust to succeed in arming a great number of inhabitants, at whose suggestions I have declared the town in a state of Siege, causing martial law to be proclaimed and placarded. Indeed, the unexpected appearance of the band of assassins, without the least previous pretensions, has produced a remarkable excitement among the people here.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, knows too well the locality of the position occupied by the enemies, and the impossibility of attempting with the small garrison I have at my disposal, to dislodge the leaders Mejia and Per za from it. These men are not in want of friends on this coast, or in the interior of the country. My impression, however, is, that they will encounter great difficulty in repairing the loss and disposition which they experienced on and after the attack of the 16 h, as out of the 300 adventurers they brought from New Orleans, I took from them 40 prisoners. I much doubt whether they will venture a other attack against the town, but if they do, I feel confident they will be repulsed. Still the importance and value of their position cannot be concealed, as they are able to prevent the entrance of any succors by sea, and keep the garrison and inhabitants in a state of continual alarm. Being masters of the harbor they have stopped four vessels, and among them the schooner Halcyon, which was despatched by the Mexican Consul at N. Orleans to acquaint our government with the sailing of Mejia for our coast.

It is my duty to inform your excellency of the critical state of this place, and the alarm which the occupation of the port has produced among the inhabitants, in order that the government may adopt those measures which the present state of affairs imperiously demands. They will also bear in mind that I am reduced to the local resources of this town, which I however consider adequate to the present emergency, and that they will enable me to wait for the decision of the supreme government.

God and Liberty. Santa Anade Tamaulipas, 18 h November, 1835. Signed, GEORGE GOMES.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Dec. 8.]

MEXICO.—Additional confirmations of the capture of Tampico by General Mehia have been recei d in town—which is now placed beyond a doubt. The port collector of Tampico in writing on this subject to the naval officer at Metamoras, adds that as soon as Mehia had landed and taken possession of the city, hundreds of Mexicans volunteered to augment his little army that embarked from this port, not only with the intent of securing the State of Tamaulipas in its opposition to centralism, but of marching against Santa Anna himself.

When General Mehia, left New Orleans for Tampico, he had resolved on being master of that city, which had virtually been promised him by the Governor and inhabitants, and then to impose an embargo on the whole seaboard line of the State of Tamaulipas. This has effectually been done; for no ship has left Metamoras or Tampico since his landing, and none are permitted to depart except for Texas and New Orleans, and none is to anchor except from those places. This system of blockade secures the operations of Mehia; and most effectually prevent the Mexican government sending any succors to Coa against the Texians.

Equally fortunate must the result be for Mexican republicanism; for Avarez commanding in the South is fav red by the States of Oaxaca, Guanahuato, Halisco and others: and Mehia in the North will be aided by the States of Zacatecas, Michoacan, etc.—and a simultaneous movement will now be made on the city of Mexico itself. So much for the dictatorial assumption of Santa Anna, the conqueror of Tamaulipas and the father of his country!

EXPEDITION TO TEXAS—LATEST NEWS.

About a month since, if we recollect right, it was announced that a vessel called the Madawska, had cleared out from this port, with about 200 men on board, bound, as was supposed, to Texas. A letter from one of the adventurers has been put into our hands, from which it appears the Expedition struck off in a tangent, and brought up at the Bahamas. The rest of the story shall be told in the writer's own words.

NASSAU (N. P.) Dec. 10, 1835.

Dear Sir,—I write from an English prison yard. You will laugh at this, and indeed I do myself. But so it is. Here I am, in company with my associates in tribulation, for the crime of Piracy! Don't stare now, and I will tell you how it happened. After leaving New York, we had a fair wind for eight or ten days, at the end of which time we found ourselves among the Bahama banks and islands. Our Captain never having sailed the route before, lost his reckoning, and we were carried into a dangerous and almost unknown harbor. He then sent a boat on shore, to an island called Fernandina, with 17 men on board, who, contrary to his wishes, took with them a quantity of arms and ammunition. On the island they found the inhabitants to consist principally of blacks. Having indulged themselves pretty freely in spirits, and finding the inhabitants rather weak and ignorant, they commenced hostilities upon their effects, such as fowls, pigs, indian meal, &c. and so terrified the people that they would do whatever they required. They commanded them with drawn pistols at their heads, and threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed. This indiscreet conduct of course occasioned an excited feeling on being made known at the English naval station at Nassau, and two gunships were immediately sent in pursuit of us, with strict orders to board us, and put us all to death if we made the least resistance. After searching near a week, one of them hailed us about 1 o'clock, P. M. with the salutation, "send a boat on board, or we shall fire into you." We of course complied, and they made us their prisoners, conveyed us to this place, and we are now in a prison yard, awaiting the result of an investigation, which will probably terminate in two or three days. The probability is that we shall all be set at liberty, with the exception of those who went upon the island, who, I should have mentioned, are in close confinement. They will probably be detained, and what their ultimate fate may be, it is impossible for me to say. They will probably be severely dealt with. I cannot very much disapprove, as it must create feelings against our patriotic expedition which we should certainly wish not to exist. However, we are in very good spirits, and sincerely hope that the stain may only rest upon the guilty ones. You will undoubtedly see highly exaggerated reports in the newspapers, but you will know what deductions to make.

Nassau is a beautiful village, finely situated, with a splendid harbor. It is said to be a very healthy place, and the climate is the fairest I ever saw. At this season the sun beats down with the intensity of a Northern midsummer. Oranges and all kinds of Southern fruit are to be seen on the trees in abundance, and the market women supply us with it through our window, in great quantities. We are quite a sight for the natives, besides being a source of some speculation. The people are principally of a copper color, and from what I have seen of them, appear to enjoy life admirably. They dress very light, much more so than we of the North do in midsummer. I hope we may have our liberty in a few days, so that we may range around the town and study the character of the inhabitants more minutely. Notwithstanding they have indulged themselves in a little merriment at our expense, yet I am rather prejudiced in their favor.

After reading what I have written, you will not think it strange when I tell you that I have become disgusted with the expedition. However, the next time I write you, I hope it will be from Texas, and that I shall have to inform you that I have been amply repaid for all I have suffered.—*Journ of Com.*

HARD MONEY—SOUND DOCTRINE.

We take the following from the Inaugural Address of Governor RITNER, the newly elected Governor of Pennsylvania. However much we may differ from him in other views, in this we most heartily concur.

"The maintenance of a sound currency is one of the most difficult, but indispensable duties of those who administer the government, in a community possessing such various interests as that to which we belong. Convenience, and that consideration alone, has caused the substitution of paper money for specie. The idea that money was to be made by speculating on the inconvenience of a metallic currency, or that paper money was to be created, merely to enable a few to realize large sums, by turning the act of its creation to their own account, never for a moment, entered the minds of those who first adopted this useful and valuable expedient. Their object was the obtainment of a representative, possessing all the utility and value, without any of the inconvenience, of the thing represented. In this point of view, the increase of the substitute, beyond the actual value and amount of its principal, is a fraud upon the public. The man who takes it in payment for his labor, his goods, or his land, is cheated."

No State in the Union has suffered more severely than Pennsylvania from the evils flowing from excessive banking. There was a period when banks were created in a batch of forty at a time. A miserable *rag currency* followed. This depreciated, and banished from circulation, the precious metals. The farmer, mechanic, and day laborer were "cheated." At length bankruptcy overtook a great number of the banks—the stockholders lost their capital invested—the community were defrauded out of the amount of their notes in circulation, and thousands of honest, industrious individuals were utterly ruined. Their sufferings at length aroused the people of Pennsylvania against rotten banks and spurious paper. Pennsylvania was the first State to move in abolishing the issue and circulation of notes of a denomination less than five dollars. Specie took the place of paper after the passage of the law suppressing the use of small notes; and the citizens at once saw, by experience, how much a hard money medium was to be appreciated, and a paper one to be deprecated.

A GREAT PORTION OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA ARE A HARD MONEY PEOPLE, particularly the German part of the population, whatever their politics may be. We are not without hope, that Pennsylvania will be the first to take the step to abolish the issue and circulation of all bank notes of a denomination less than ten dollars. The language of the present Governor, which we quote, encourages us in this hope.

When the facts are referred to, which we have stated, in regard to the sufferings which have been endured by many of the people of Pennsylvania, from the evil consequences of banking—their fondness for hard money in preference to paper—the sound doctrine contained in the above extract from the message from the present Chief Magistrate of that State, who can believe that the *people* will ever consent to charter a corporation, with power to make and issue paper to an unlimited extent; and still more, with a power to subjugate them and prostrate their liberties? Yet such is the hope of the managers of the expiring Bank Monster! They intend to make an effort to obtain from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a charter for a Bank, with a capital of *Ten Millions of dollars*. This charter, it is intended, shall contain provisions of a character to enable it to keep together the whole twenty-eight millions of individual capital in the Bank of the United States. If they should succeed, what will it be but a recharter of the United States Bank by the people of Pennsylvania? A charter to the Whig Aristocrats of our own, and to the Nobles of foreign countries! Our object is, to arouse the *people* of Pennsylvania to a sense of their danger. The Bank will make the attempt to carry the new project; no means will be left unresorted to, to accomplish the purpose. Money will be lavished with an unsparing hand; and it has been declared by a distinguished Bank advocate, that "Money is power." Let them but succeed, and it will be found that it will be employed "merely to enable a few to realize large sums, by turning the act of its creation to their own account," and TO CORRUPT AND OPPRESS THE PEOPLE.—*Globe.*

[From the N. Y. Pre. Post.]

THE POST OFFICE

GENTLEMEN: As is only to be the case when men or identified interests congregate in large bodies, the merchants of this city are a little disposed to forget the rights of others. We have had a striking proof of this truth, in the declamation that has been heard about their losses by the late fire, while there is scarcely a portion of the more affluent class of this city who will suffer less than themselves. The chief loss will fall on the insurers and on the owners of real estate, among whom a very small proportion are in trade.

The Post Office question is another case in point. We hear a great deal about the merchants and their rights, and their wants, while all the rest of this community or the great majority, appear to be forgotten. The Post Office is established to accommodate the *public*, and the public is composed of human beings and not of property, nor any particular species of property. The argument that the merchants write and receive the most letters, and that the office is in consequence, ought to be placed in one end of the town will not do nor would the merchants admit its validity if carried but against themselves. Let us suppose a hundred merchants getting such an ascendancy in business, as to use the office more than all the rest, would the remainder consent to their changing the Post Office to the other extremity of the town, in order to have it near their own stores? In such a case we should hear a great deal of selfishness and aristocracy, and other monstrous abuses. To the Custom House, the merchants have an obvious and natural right, and let them keep it, but the Post Office is as much ours as theirs. It has long been a most inconvenient location, from which females have been virtually excluded, and which has occasioned great loss of time and labor to the mass of the community. If an office near them is indispensable to their business let them move nearer the centre of the town, or if that is objectionable for good reasons, let them have a subordinate office for their own use, but do not let them trample by longer on the rights of others. The merchants of this city are a great minority of its population, they are more incidents of society and not in any manner its principals, nor, (although I hold the fact to be of little moment,) do they possess any thing like a moiety of its prosperity. As commerce is conducted here, they do not even make trade, but trade, which is the offspring of consumption, makes them. Each merchant is entitled to the sum, and to no more right than any other

CITIZEN.

MURELL, the land pirate, of whose plans of a servile war so much has been said, is now in the Nashville Penitentiary for ten years, under a conviction for horse-stealing. If what is said of his conspiracy be true, and there is little reason to doubt it, he is a rascal of extraordinary genius, and one of the most dangerous of men the world has seen. The Western Methodist gives the following particulars of his condition. "Murell is immurred within the substantial masonry of the Tennessee Penitentiary—and at a late attempt to escape which was detected and which he was believed to have originated, he was honored with a block chained to his leg, while he is in the labor yard, so that he is in a hopeless situation during the day of gaining liberty by an escalade or rush. Besides which he has been plainly given to understand by the Superintendant, Mr. M'Intosh, the value of whose words all western rogues know well how to estimate, that, on the least attempt to escape, either among the prisoners, or by an assault of the Murel clan from without, the very first step shall be to put an end to his life! This Murell avowed. It has been told him by an iron souled man, whose countenance turns the villain pale for years after he has been discharged from his warden ship. Measures have been taken to make this matter secure; and thus ten years of Murrell's life will pass, if death do not release him. At the expiration of his sentence the people of Tennessee do not expect to see him set at liberty. For this man there is no more sun—no pleasant flowery world—a laughing brook, or gentle fire side home. He is an outlaw upon a boiterous sea—every wave his enemy, and every breeze his foe.—*Philadelphia Vade Mecum.*

[From the Morristown Jerseyman.]

THE MONOPOLY.

We are pleased to find the editors in this State, without distinction of party, have pretty generally come out in opposition to that curse to our state, the Camden and Amboy Monopoly. That it is a curse, cannot be denied, when its minions openly state in the streets of Trenton, in the presence of members of the legislature, as well as others, what shall, and what shall not be done in their behalf. Mr. Stockton becoming alarmed at the popular indignation of the people, has issued his annual proclamation, in which he, in behalf of the company, offers to the state "their exclusive privileges, if the legislature will pay them the cost of the canal—take it off their hands—refund to them the money which has been paid into the treasury by these exclusive privileges, and release them from the further payment of transit duties and dividends of stock." These are Captain Stockton's own words, and a very pretty proposition is it to an injured and insulted community! Because the canal is a losing concern, the monopoly is very willing to saddle the state with it: but if they were anxious to quell the rising indignation of the people, why do they not also offer to relinquish the railroad as well as the canal? Let them but make such an offer, and our state is emancipated.

The more fully to secure their unrighteous ascendency over the people of this state, the monopolists have purchased a majority of stock in the Trenton and Philadelphia Railroad, and the Straight Turnpike Companies, and now ask for a further extension of their charter! Should this be granted, no competition could be effected, and the consequences would be most disastrous to the New Jersey Railroad, for, to drive the whole travel between the two cities to the Camden route, and thus take the whole fare, they will put such a price of fare from New Brunswick to Philadelphia, that nothing will be left for the east ern section of the line. We judge this to be the case from the fact, that whilst they had an opposition from Trenton to Philadelphia, they reduced the fare to twenty five cents, but so soon as the opposition ceased by purchase, it was advanced to one dollar.

The only hope we have of thwarting their iniquitous schemes, is in the Upper House of our legislature. In the Assembly, by means not publicly known, they have the ascendency. From what we can learn, the state of parties in Council stands six and six—double fol two.

Can the monopolists but manage to obtain the majority in this body, we are gone,—" sold to the Dutch," and the lasting infamy will descend upon our children, who, in return, will curse the names of the authors. Nothing astonishes us more than that members of the lower House, far removed from the influence of the railroad, should give their assent to any measure granting them further favors. We hope those editors who are not bought, will give the names of every member who proves recreant to the interests of the people and the character of the state, by giving his vote in favor of the Monopoly for any favorite measure. Let every editor do his duty, and all will be safe.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A committee of the late Legislature of Maine, made a detailed report to that body last winter, against capital punishment. We subjoin the conclusion of their report and the law consequently passed:

In conclusion, your Committee would remark, that the investigation of the subject has resulted in a thorough conviction in their minds, of the truth of the following propositions:

1st.—Capital punishments are not enjoined upon us in Scripture, so as to impose an obligation for their continuance.

2d.—The Spirit of the Gospel most clearly forbids the infliction of any punishment having its foundation in a spirit of revenge.

3d.—Government has no moral right to take life, unless it be very clear that the public safety imperiously demand it.

4th.—The public safety in this State does not demand the taking of life in time of peace and hence we have no moral right to do it.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

AN Additional Act, providing for the punishment of certain crimes, and for the prevention thereof.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the laws of the State providing for the Capital punishment of certain descriptions of offenders, be and hereby are so altered as to substitute in lieu of said punishment by death, confinement to hard labor in the State Prison.

SEC. 2.—Be it further enacted, That when any person shall hereafter be convicted of any crime punishable with imprisonment for life, in contracts of whatever nature to which the person so convicted shall be a party, shall be effected, changed or annulled, in the same manner as they severally would have been by the death of the person convicted. The bonds of matrimony between the husband and the wife, as the case may be, and the person so convicted shall cease to have any title to, or interest in own estate, real or personal, and the same shall be treated, shall be disposed of and descend, in all respects as if his actual death had taken place on the day he was convicted as aforesaid; and all power and authority of whatever nature, which he might lawfully have or exercise over any other person or persons, shall from and after his conviction as aforesaid, cease and determine as if he were dead.

From the Providence Herald.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

We copied from the Philadelphia Gazette, into the Herald of Dec. 5th, an excellent article on this subject, which we hope our readers have perused. We feel also inclined to offer something of our own. Do you see, yonder, an elegant establishment, where a gentleman may enter and fit himself with a suit of clothes in a trice? Well the proprietor of that establishment enacts the gentleman. He dresses in style—he lives in style—his family appears in style—he does all things in style—and yet accumulates wealth. How does he do it? A part of it is done by means of enormous profits on female labor. He employs some half a dozen females in making vests and pantaloons. For fine work, on which he employs them, he pays, on an average, about fifty cents apiece. A female who employs all her time except Sunday may make six per week; and thus, earn $3. to support herself, and perhaps, some four or five fatherless children. But, when these articles are turned out to customers, they are charged by the employers, from $1 to $1 25, for making. Thus the woman who *labors*, can earn, possibly, $3 per week, and the man who does *not* labor, clears from $3 to $3 75. There are other branches of his business, at which females cannot earn one-half the above sum.

Well—Mr. A. B. is the first man in the church—owns the first pew—pays the highest tax to support the minister—talks most about religion—has the longest face—and, of course, the most piety—gives the most money to missionaries—and *talks* the most *charity* to the poor. Would any one learn how he does all these things, let him just drop into the dominions of these poor and suffering females who ply their needles for a pittance day and night, and he will readily learn the secret. He grows rich on their labors. He luxuriates on their poverty—He fattens on their leanness—He revels in their wretchedness—Their distresses are the source of his aggrandizement—of his apparent piety and liberality.

Nor is this man alone in the abuse complained of. There are hundreds—thousands—of suffering females in this, and all other cities, who, at this moment, are destitute, not only of the comforts, but the mere necessaries of life; and who labor with an industry and perseverance destructive of health, for men who regard them merely as slaves, who lay the hard hand of oppression heavily upon them, and grind them in the dust. And these men boast of their gallantry!—Of their humanity!—perhaps their religious piety, piety, charity, and benevolence!—while the very sports on which they fatten—the unrighteous gains which they hoard up in their coffers—are purchased with the life's blood of those defenceless and dependent creatures, they are bound to succour and protect. Out upon your pretensions of respect to the female sex, and the aid and protection extended to them. Like all your other pretensions, it is sheer hypocrisy contradicted by your conduct. Except as the slave of your pleasures or your avarice, you never think of woman, but in your bursts of charity, or when half drunk, you toast her at a public festival.

The sloop of war Concord, Captain Mix, now at Portsmouth, is ordered on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. The sloop of war Warren, is to sail from Norfolk for the same cruizing ground.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the Baton (Md.) Gazette.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

It becomes our painful duty to record the melancholy death of Mr. James G Elliot, of this county.

Mr. Elliot and several other gentlemen left Baltimore in, it is supposed, on Tuesday morning last, in the Schooner Hester Ann, for Wyne River. Capt. Benny of the Easton packet reports that he parted company with her after dark, and shortly after encountered a violent gale, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane through the night.

The greatest anxiety has prevailed for two or three days for their safety. Last night a gentleman from the neighborhood of Poplar Island gives us the following melancholy intelligence, by which the fearful anticipations we reluctantly admit, are realized. Some persons residing on Popular Island, discovered on Wednesday morning two wrecks lying at some distance from the shore, but were unable to reach them by any means in their power having only a batteau and the wind continuing to blow fresh. They distinctly saw upon the nearest wreck three persons—discovered them waving their hats and handkerchiefs until near sun down. After the wind had sufficiently abated, the wreck was approached on Friday morning—two bodies were found on deck, her cabin doors were securely closed and so far under water as to prevent any access to the cabin.

The bodies were taken on shore, and a Coroner's inquest held over them, when one of the Jurors immediately recognized the body of Mr. Elliot. The other was a colored man. Every care and attention was was paid to the deceased. In Mr. Elliott's pocket (for the information of his friends we state it) was found $55 in money, a gold watch, and notes of hand to a considerable amount, together with other valuable papers, which are in the possession of Coroner Lowe.

We have no tidings of the other passengers and crew, and cannot but feel a fearful suspense for their safety.

The other wreck was lying bottom up, supposed to be coppered, and appears to be a vessel of about seventy tons burthen.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

We have this day seen one of the most heart-rending spectacles which can be witnessed in a community, professing to be governed by Christian principles or influenced by benevolent feelings. One of the prisoners in the gaol was this morning found dead in his cell, and by the certificate of Dr. Arnold, the physician in attendance, his death is to be attributed to cold and a want of proper and comfortable raiment.

Will it be credited that there are now one hundred and fourteen individuals confined within the walls of the gaol and that there are about thirty of them nearly destitute of clothing; that they are almost without blankets, beds or straw, and that they are absolutely without sufficient means to keep themselves warm during the present inclement weather. In the visit we this morning made to the prison, we found one cell containing nine prisoners with only three blankets among them; and in another, five with only two blankets, and these were the private property of one of the parties. The straw allowed to them is not only limited in quantity but very poor in quality.

The deceased, John Collins, had been confined but a few days in gaol, and was simply charged with vagrancy. His death is occasioned by a deficiency of the ordinary comforts of life, which ought to be extended to prisoners, even of the most hardened and guilty character. We have made enquiries upon the subject, and find that the Sheriff, who has already advanced several thousand pounds from his own resources, for the support of the criminals in custody, has lately made application to Lord Gosford for a small allowance of money to purchase bedding and other necessaries for the prison. No answer has yet been received to this pressing demand from His Excellency.

The case of Collins will, we are afraid, not be the only calamity which may be anticipated from the existing state of things. There are other prisoners who are yet in a precarious state of health, enfeebled by cold and reduced to actual misery. Shall this be tolerated in a Christian community; shall it be said that we permit even the most disreputable characters to freeze to death in our public prisons? The existence of such a state of misery, even for a day, is a foul spot on the character of the community, and if the Executive authority of the land will not act as a sense of public duty ought to dictate, let the charitably disposed among us, contribute each their mite to remove the scandalous imputation, and shame our rulers to a sense of their present unfortunate and truly melancholy position. The lives of the prisoners may be said to be in our hands, for they have been tacitly abandoned by the Executive, and the Legislature. While we do much to relieve the distressed, we are adding one more damning fact to the oft repeated catalogue of arguments for a permanent appropriation for the expenses of the administration of justice. It is to be hoped that the shocking state of our gaol and its inmates, may not escape the attention of the Commissioners, and that before they make their "Christmas" report, they will religiously reflect upon the responsibility they incur if they recommend the surrender of the Crown Revenues to a Legislative body, that has neglected to provide, during the three years, for the support and maintenance of the public offenders.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—The Leeds (England) papers records the destruction of three houses with damage to several other buildings, and the loss of at least five human lives, by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, which took place on Wednesday se'nnight, in the house of Mr. William Wood, fire-work maker, at Holbeck. A barrel and a half of gunpowder, with a large number of newly made squibs, had blown up. The Cottage in which Wood resided, with the one on each side adjoining, have been levelled with the ground, and almost every article of furniture either consumed by the fire or destroyed by the falling timbers. Almost every house in the yard in which Wood's house stood, had the windows and frames blown in by the force of the explosion; the roof of a house occupied by a clothier named Walker was partially forced in. Walker and another person were at work at their looms, and on observing the squibs flying about in Wood's chamber, began to make their escape; but Walker was caught by the falling slates, and was obliged to call in assistance before he could be extricated. His wife, however, was killed by the explosion. The accident appears to have originated in carelessness on the part of a young woman who was employed by Woods as an assistant in his business. She was priming squibs up stairs, by a lighted candle, which it was usual to snuff with a pair of scissors, and, so far as can be ascertained, it was the snuff of a candle which produced the sad catastrophe. When the squibs had lighted she attempted to beat them out, but the combustible nature of the surrounding mass prevented her efforts from being successful, and her dress having caught fire, she ran down stairs, and all the people below ran out and escaped, with the exception of Wood's wife, who ran up stairs to see what was amiss, and called for some water. Before she could have well got up stairs, however, the squibs had communicated to the gunpowder barrels at the end of the room, and the explosion was the work of an instant. Wood's wife was buried in the ruins, and was not dug out till the forenoon of the next day. A poor woman named Stephenson, who occupied one of the adjoining houses, also fell a sacrifice, with her sucking infant. The infant lay upon its mother's arm; her breast, which it was sucking at the time of the accident, exposed, presented a shocking sight. Its skull was not merely flattened and broken into several pieces, but its head had been materially severed from its body by a slate or some other sharp substance. An old man and woman, named Stead, who lived in the other house, were both very seriously injured. He lingered till near noon on Thursday, and then expired, and his wife now remains in an almost hopeless state, though some improved. So violent was the concussion in the atmosphere that several squares of glass were broken in the windows at Bean Ing, the manufactory of Messrs. Gott and Sons about half a mile distant.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—On the 11th inst., the House of Christopher Houghtaling, in Lafayette, was burned to the ground, and Mr. H and one of his children perished in the flames. On the night above mentioned, Mr. H. awoke, found his house completely enveloped in flames—so much so that all communication with the doors leading to the open air was completely cut off. He took his wife and two children and thrust them through a small window into the open air, and then returned to rescue another child, but the flames bursting in upon him, he was unable to make good his retreat, and together with the child perished in the devouring element. When taken out he was literally burned to a crisp. Mrs. H. and one of the children, through exposure to the piercing cold, were severely frozen. A young man by the name of Hoyt was severely burnt. He escaped through the flames at the immediate risk of his life.—*Onondaga Chief.*

PAYING POSTAGE.

There are many persons who think it altogether proper to write letters upon their own private affairs to other people, without paying the postage. Amongst intimate friends, such a course may be lawful. With merchants whose correspondence is of advantageous, it is usual; but where the writer has no claim upon the reader, to tax him with postage, is nearly as bad as taking a similar amount out of his pocket by slight of hand. If people who are in the practice of this system, were only acquainted with the impression produced upon the minds of those with whom they take this liberty unauthorised, they would perceive that the worst mode in the world of securing the aid of another in rendering them a service is by beginning to display their gratitude by a draft upon his purse. Publishers and editors of newspapers are very much exposed to this species of imposition. There are persons, wholly unknown to them, who have the modesty to order papers not only without paying in advance, according to the general usage, but even without paying the postage. —*Missouri Monitor.*

TITHES—TITHES.—Over five thousand processes for tithes have been served about Tuam. The Parsons are determined to have their "pound of flesh," no matter what profusion of blood may follow its exaction. In most cases anti christian vengeance seems to be their actuating motive, as the sums for which they sue are so trifling, that we cannot believe they would undergo so much trouble, and excite so much bad feeling to obtain the amount—their revenge, not their cupidity, would be gratified, even should they succeed in their efforts. Several have been processed for one and sixpence tithes; nay, one respectable gentleman in Tuam assured us that he had received a process for ninepence tithe!!! and yet philosophers affect ignorance of the cause to which they should attribute the stunted growth of Protestantism in Ireland.—*Galway Patriot.*

The parsons, clerks, agents, pound-keepers, bailiffs, drivers, &c. are preparing for the tithe campaign here. Let ers have been written calling on the gentry to contribute their quota of tithes to the bloated grampuses of the church as by law established—and it gives me great pleasure to add that one gentleman (Keane Mohony, Esq of Castlequin) has replied, that in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of the Lords in the last session, he never would pay tithes unless compelled by law. I will keep an eye on those campaigners.—*Tralee Mercury.*

WASHINGTON.—Every thing however minute, relating to Washington, cannot but interest Americans. The following, therefore, from an article in the Boston Mercantile Journal, will be quite interesting: —"The eye (Washington's) was of a deep blue, and peculiarly beautiful, and capable of great power of expression." A word upon this topic.

In describing the figure and face of Washington, one account makes this capital face grey. The fact, however, is no do doubt as the Journal has it. An eye of that color (blue) is extremely rare. Williams, a portrait painter, about forty years ago, and whose likenesses were universally esteemed for their almost unequalled exactness, though his colors were too apt soon to fade, used to say, that of the multitudes of those who had sat to him for their pictures, or whom he had ever seen or conversed with, he had met with only three who had the genuine blue eye. The name of the first of these three, our informant, who had the account from Williams himself, told us, but we have forgotten it:—the second was Ramsay, of South Carolina, the elegant historian of the American Revolution:—the third Washington. This anecdote, which, minute as it may be, is yet connected with the eminently good and great man whose name is consecrated by the reverence and affection of his countrymen and of mankind, was communicated to us a few years since by an aged and most respectable gentleman who then bore one of the highest offices of trust and honor under the Federal Government. We experience a general and lively curiosity and interest in the figure and port, in the lineaments, features and countenance of any great personage whose actions, whether in public or in private life, have won our esteem or challenged our admiration. The Historian and biographer, no less than the painter and sculptor, are desirous of transmitting a knowledge of them; however little, yet proper for recital, can be authentically established in relation to such a man as Columbia's best and greatest son, solicits attention as adding something to those materials out of which the future historian of the country is to frame his narrative.—*Balt. Gaz.*

A PRINCELY PERSON.—At the Bolton Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, a miserable looking individual, whose face, from the want of a tonsor, almost denoted him to be one of Johanna Southgate's followers, was brought up under the following circumstances:—Mr. Henry Higson, landlord of the Weaver's Arms, Bradshawgate, stated that on the Monday previous, the prisoner came into his house and called for a gill of ale, which he refused to pay for, but left his neckerchief in pledge. Judging from the appearance of "the outward man," that he was no more honest than needful, he conveyed, as he conceived, all the moveable articles out of the room and left him alone. Immediately after the prisoner's departure, Mrs. Higson discovered that the window curtains had been stolen; and the prisoner was afterwards apprehended in the Volunteer public house, where he had been getting beer in a similar manner. The curtains were found in his coat pocket. Mr. Ridgway—Well, sir, what have you got to say for yourself? Prisoner (smiling and bowing respectfully to the bench)—Why, sir, I only did it for a spree. I've got plenty of money.—Mr. Ridgway—Indeed, and where is it, pray?—My name is Ellis Crompton. I come from Liverpool, and have at present three ships on the river, and 999 000l in the bank. (Laughter.)—Mr. Ridgway—A mere trifle! Have you no more?—Prisoner—I've a paper mill, and a public house, and I keep eight horses, two carriages, and four pointers. (Loud laughter.)—And why not in possession of all this estate? Prisoner—I intend to go home from here; I am only on the spree. Mr. Ridgway—Well, to finish your spree, you stand committed to the House of Correction for fourteen days. Prisoner (in a supplicating tone of voice)—I'd rather go to the New Bailey if you please (Laughter.)—Mr. Ridgway—Well, to oblige you, I'll send you to the New Bailey. I dare say you are pretty well acquainted with both places. (Laughter.)—Prisoner (bowing)—thank you, sir.—*English Paper.*

A MOORISH BEAUTY.—The Moorish ideas of female beauty differ from our English notions on that point in one considerable respect. With us, a slender waist and graceful figure add very greatly to other personal charms; and fat people, though much respected, are not much admired. This is the very antipodes of Moorish criterion. A really handsome woman ought not be able to walk, corpulence and comeliness being synonymous, and the extreme of the one being considered the height of the other. A woman of a ton weight is, in the opinion of a Moor, a mortal fit for the Sultan; and instead of the wasp-ish proportion of a modern whist, which is faced in as tightly as the stomach, liver, and other superfluous parts will allow, a Moorish shape,

If shape that can be called which shape hath none,

is considered, in the opinion of these sensual connoisseurs, as nearly approaching to perfection when it resembles, or rather exceeds the circumference of a butt pipe, or any other large measure.—*Brooke's Sketches.*

MUSICAL TEST OF THE FEMALE VOICE.—The influence of the temper upon tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness or ill nature will communicate a cat-like quality to the singing, as infallibly as they give a peculiar quality to the speaking voice. That there really exist amiable tones is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception; it is, to many, the index of the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked, that the low, soft tones of gentle and amiable beings, whatever their musical endowments may be, seldom fail to please; besides which, the singing of ladies indicates the cultivation of their taste generally, and the embellishment of the mind. For an instant compare the vulgarity of a ballad singer, her repulsive tone of voice and hideous graces, to the manner of an equally uncultivated singer in good society; or watch the treatment of a pretty melody from the concert room, at the west end of London, until it reaches the ears from under the parlor window, and observe how it gains something new of vulgarity with every fresh degradation.—*Harmonicon.*

A small volume, by Mr. S. Matthias, has just appeared at Nürnburg, with the title of "Aeronautics in the highest perfection, or descrip ion of a newly invented and extremely simple machine, which furnishes irrefragable proof that it is not only practicable for the aeronaut to steer in any direction he pleases, but also that this will be actually accomplished within half a year."

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Goldsborough offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and the harbors of New York, together with the estimate of the probable cost of the same, and to report the result to the Senate.

Mr. Ewing, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to change the organization of the General Post Office which was read and ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

[This bill is the same as that which passed the Senate at the last session.]

The several subjects of the President's Message, were referred to appropriate committees.

The Rev. Mr. Higbee was elected Chaplain of the Senate on the third ballot, he having received 23 votes.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the enlistment of boys in the United States Navy, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Porter offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more regular and effectual holding of their Courts by the Judges of the District Courts of the United States at the terms prescribed for their respective districts; and that they also be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling District Judges to reside at the places where their courts are held.

Mr. Hubbard offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of Congress approved February 19, 1833, (which is an act in addition to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed June 7, 1832,) *that all persons* entitled to a pension for any disabilities incurred in the War of the Revolution shall have a right to claim and receive the same, in addition to any pension or annuity to which they may be entitled under any act of Congress for revolutionary services.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing, by law, the time of the commencement and close of every succeeding session of Congress.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice, on behalf of Mr. Clay, (who is temporarily absent,) that he designed to ask leave to introduce his bill for the distribution of the avails of the Public Lands to-morrow.

Among the memorials was one presented by Mr. Wright from 185 citizens of New York, in relation to the late fire in that city, praying relief, and specifying various ways in which it might be extended by Congress.

Mr. Wright from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authorizing experiments by United States Mint, for determining the purity of gold and silver coins. Read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Calhoun gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to regulate the deposites of the public monies of the United States; a bill to change the Constitution of the United States; and a bill in relation to the mail, and for other purposes, which the Reporter could not distinctly hear.

The following bills were read a second time, and referred to the appropriate committees.

The bill to change the organization of the General Post Office.

The bill providing for an increase of the corps of Engineers.

The bill granting a quantity of land to the State of Missouri for internal improvements.

After spending some time in Executive business, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 23.

Mr. John Q. Adams called the attention of the House to the subject of the President's Message in relation to the northern boundary of Ohio. It would be recollected, he said, that the same subject was referred to days ago, to a select committee, of which he was one, and the Chair had done him the honor to appoint him Chairman to that committee. Subsequently a motion was made to reconsider the reference of the subject to a select committee. His object in rising to give notice that unless the question of reconsideration should be taken up and disposed of to-day, he should feel it his duty to call the committee together, for the purpose of proceeding to consider the subject referred to them.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion by which a memorial for the abolition of slavery in

...RTH CONGRESS.
...ST SESSION.
...SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.
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REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 23.
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THURSDAY, Dec. 24.
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MONDAY, Dec. 28.
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...that the subject be referred to ...Judiciary; and it was agreed ...d the House then adjourned.

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...r goods, among which is a piece ...oth, still remains unclaimed in ...n Zab ...kie.—*New Brunswick* ...

...an earthquake was felt near ...on the 30th November. It dr... ...p the Rennes River.

RAHWAY:

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 2.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

RICH AND POOR.

The following remarks from the Boston Reformer apply equally well to our own case:—"We have been frequently accused of exciting the poor against the rich; but our accusers have never given a single argument, to substantiate their accusations; nor have they told us of any particular instance, wherein we have, in any degree, favored such a principle. When they make the charge, they know it to be a falsehood, unless they have some evidence of its truth. Unless they give some more evidence than their bare word, they will not be believed by the public. If our opposition to special legislation—to making laws which make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and which creates artificial distinctions in society, is exciting the poor against the rich, then are we guilty of the charge, and always shall be proud to acknowledge it. There always was, and always will be, rich and poor, and we should be doing injustice to humanity, did we not endeavor to promote good feeling and harmony between them. But when we see men of wealth, using all the means in their power, to grind the face of the poor—obtaining privileges to increase their wealth from the earnings of the poor, by legislative enactments, which the poor cannot enjoy,—then it is our duty to oppose them—and it is a duty we always mean to perform boldly and fearlessly."

RIOT AT PATERSON.

"Thanksgiving day" was celebrated at Paterson, much to our astonishment, by one of those brutal and disgusting exhibitions, a "Bull Bait," and, by the following article from the Paterson Intelligencer, it will be seen that, in defiance of the public authorities, (who, to their shame be it written,) made no attempt to suppress the former exhibition,) "Christmas day" was celebrated in the same manner, with the accompaniment of a regular riot. Had the authorities of Paterson interfered, as it was their duty to do, to suppress the "Thanksgiving" barbarity, they would not now lie under the double disgrace of supineness and imbecility.

DISGRACEFUL.—The town of Paterson was on Saturday last the scene of a most disgraceful riot. It had been rumored some days previous that certain persons intended to celebrate Christmas-day with a Bull-bait, and in order to prevent so gross a violation of our laws, a hand bill was issued on Thursday, signed by the Magistrates, Prosecutor of the Pleas, Constables, and four out of the five members of the Town Committee, giving notice that they should prosecute to the utmost extent of the law, every person who should be found aiding or abetting in such disgraceful proceedings. This was followed by a similar notice from the Magistrates of Manchester, Bergen county, where the leaders had determined to hold their bull-bait, should they be prevented from doing so in this town. Thus warned, Christmas passed over quietly; but determined not to be foiled in their sport, the leaders made preparations on Saturday morning, in defiance of the law, and the warning of the magistrates, to proceed with their exhibition. Several of the Magistrates, and all the Constables, however, were on the alert; but, we are ashamed to confess it, not being properly aided by the citizens who were lookers on, the rioters grew bold, and in order to show their defiance and contempt of the civil authorities, they paraded up and down several streets, leading their bull with a long rope, followed by hundreds of men and boys, hallooing and shouting to the extremity of their lungs. They then proceeded to the State lands, about half a mile out of town, where the bull was fastened to a tree and the dogs set at him. Here one of the Justices attempted to read the riot act, but he was only laughed at for his pains, and when he approached too near the scene of their sport, the bull was loosened and set upon him. Having finished their sport, they again came into town, when the officers succeeded in taking into custody seven of the principal rioters, who were confined in a room in P. Rogers' Congress House, well guarded by the officers and a number of citizens, through the night. Sometime during the evening information was brought to the officers that the friends of the prisoners were holding a meeting at or near the new market, at which it had been resolved upon to attempt their rescue about 12 o'clock at night; whereupon the two volunteer companies of the town were immediately called upon, and they promptly turned out to aid the civil authorities in preventing the rescue of the prisoners. No such attempt, however, was made, and the night passed off quietly. On Sunday morning they were taken to Newark under an escort of constables and citizens, but upon arriving at that place six of them gave security for their appearance at the next court, and were dismissed, but the seventh was not admitted to bail, having struck one of the Magistrates while in the performance of his duty.

During part of the time of the above proceedings the rain poured down in torrents, and the greatest confusion prevailed throughout the day. After the capture of the prisoners, the conduct of their friends became outrageous, and in order to call the citizens together to assist the officers in quieting the riot, the Rail Road and one of the Church bells were rung; and this being mistaken by many for an alarm of fire, engines were brought out and hurried through the streets. Sometime after dark, however, quiet was restored, which has since remained uninterrupted.

Much credit is due to the Magistrates and Constables for their determined and persevering exertions in support of the laws; and also to the citizens and volunteer corps, who promptly rendered their aid when made acquainted with the proceedings of the mob. We think the result will teach those among us who would violate the public peace by such outrageous and disgusting exhibitions, that they can no longer do so with impunity. It ought to be stated that several of the principal actors in the riot are not residents of this place, but came here from some of the neighboring towns.

RAIL ROAD TO RAHWAY.—On Thursday, for the first time, the engine car of the New Jersey Rail Road company made its first trip from Newark to Rahway and back, and yesterday (New-year's day) it made five trips with passenger cars. There is now a regular rail road communication from Rahway to Jersey city.

MISSISSIPPI.—Official returns, (says the Journal of Commerce,) have at last reached us from all the counties in the State, showing that Charles Lynch (W.) is elected Governor, having received 9867 votes against 9441 for Runnels; Lynch's majority, 426.

John F. H. Claiborne (V. B.) and David Dickson (W.) are elected to Congress. The former received 968 votes, the latter 9323. B. W. Edwards (V. B.) received 8293, and James C. Wilkins (W.) 6831.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF CONGRESS DEAD.—The Savannah Georgian says that Col. James C. Terrell, elected last year a Member of Congress from that State, died at Carnesville, on the night of the 1st inst. His disease was consumption.

MR. BARTON.—Private letters from this gentleman received by the Sylvia de Grasse, (says the N. Y. Times,) state that he is *not* coming home in the Poland. Much uncertainty exists as to the time when he will embark for this country.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—During the severely cold night of Wednesday week, two widowed females who were sisters were frozen to death at Nantucket. The one was Mrs. Phoebe, widow of Sylvanus Coleman, aged 79 years, the other Mrs. Priscilla, relict of Captain Joseph Cartwright, aged 56 years.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

The Indians in Florida have actually commenced their hostilities against the whites. A letter from Fort Defiance, under date of 8th inst., states that the Indians were then out in parties, "destroying every thing they can come at." The latest intelligence is contained in the following extracts.

(From the Tallahassee Floridian 12th inst.)

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—An express from General Clinch, arrived in the early part of the week, calling on the Governor of the Territory for mounted men to aid in protecting the frontier from the hostile portion of the Seminole tribes. The demand was promptly responded to by the Acting Governor, Mr. Walker, who immediately issued the necessary orders to Gen. Call, for raising volunteers to succour our distressed brethren in the exposed districts. On Tuesday a portion of the 7th Regiment was hastily assembled, and after a very able and appropriate address by General Call, about sixty young men tendered their services. The company left town next evening under the command of Captain Throop.

They were all mounted, and made a very handsome appearance. Jefferson, Madison and Gadsden counties also contributed their quotas. The battalion when assembled will be placed under the command of Colonels Parish and Reid, who will no doubt give a good account of their little band.

Another levy will be made to-day. It is intended by General Call to raise 250 or 300 additional men in this district, who will be commanded by Colonel Parkhill. The different cors will be assembled at Hickstown, when General Call will assume the command of the whole in person. A fine company of volunteers arrived last evening from Quincy, commanded by Captain Harrison. The officers and soldiers are entitled to the greatest credit for the promptness with which they have acted on the occasion.

A company of cavalry from Jackson county is expected to arrive in this place by to-morrow. It goes under the command of Colonel Pittman. In short such is the spirit manifested every where, that the difficulties canot fail to be brought to a speedy termination.

A late Charleston paper has the following:

SEMINOLE INDIANS.—In addition to the particulars, in another part of this paper, we learn from a passenger arrived this forenoon in the schr. Medium, from Mosquito, E. F., that the Seminoles had embodied themselves at Alanchway about the time our informant left, which was on the 15th inst. to the number of 1500 strong, and that a party of wood cutters, twenty-five in number, had been fired on by them and driven away last Saturday. They had chartered a vessel at Attakapas.

All the females of Musquito county had been removed to St. Augustine, for safety, and the men about Alanchway were sleeping in log houses for greater security. The alarm of the inhabitants in the vicinity is represented, as may be supposed, to be very great.

(From the Newburyport Herald, 23d Dec.)

HIGH HANDED TRANSACTION.—A gentleman from Cape Ann, yesterday, relates the following particulars:

An hermaphrodite brig was seen at anchor, off Halibut Point, Sunday morning; it being moderate weather, the circumstance excited some surprise in the inhabitants at Pigeon Cove, who manned a boat and went on board the brig; on getting alongside, the captain desired that himself and crew might be taken off, saying that the vessel was half full of water and fast sinking. They accordingly took the captain and men (seven in number) ashore. The account the captain gave was, that the brig was from Boston, bound to Kennebec; when off the mouth of that river came to anchor, and during the cold Wednesday being unable to hold on, cut the cables, and was blown to sea, and came to anchor as above stated.

A number of men from shore immediately repaired on board and found her nearly full, weighed anchor, (which was only a kedge) and run her ashore, it being high water; when the tide ebbed the water ran out of her, and on going below, three augur holes *were found bored through her bottom*, the lashings of the lumber port cut, and the lumber port started out about an inch! On stopping the holes, the vessel was found perfectly tight, and was carried round to Sandy Bay. Our informant did not learn the name of the vessel or master; she had in about thirty tons of iron castings, a few bushels of oysters, &c.

[The above is the brig Mary Hart; Peterson or Paterson, master, of and from this port for Bath, and reported in a similar situation from the Gloucester paper, with the exception of the augur holes and other suspicious circumstances.—*Boston D. Adv.*

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—The London papers speak of a new fire engine recently invented and exhibited in that city. The following are extracts from different papers:

A very ingenious and efficacious novelty of this kind has been devised by M. Vaucher, and called the *Swiss Portable Fire Engine*, from its resemblance to the machines in which the Swiss, &c. carry liquids for sale on their backs. The form and lightness of the engine enable one man to carry it readily on his shoulder to the top of a house, and when worked by two men, it can discharge about twenty imperial gallons of water per minute to a distance of from sixty-five to seventy feet horizontally, and full forty five feet in height. Modern buildings being now very generally furnished with reservoirs or cisterns on the upper floors, the importance of such an engine upon any sudden emergency is much increased, and we recommend a visit of inspection to Messrs. Bramah's to all whom such inventions concern and interest.

Our attention has been solicited to a new portable fire engine, the advantages of which have been strongly urged on us. It is of a form and lightness that one can carry it on his shoulders to the top of a house; and we are informed, that when worked by two men, it will discharge about twenty imperial gallons of water per minute, to a distance of from sixty to seventy feet horizontally, and full forty five feet in height. It is constructed either with or without a suction pipe, so that it may, if desired, draw its supply from a distant reservoir or cistern. There can be no doubt that an engine of this nature, which could be brought to bear immediately on the fire, would have great advantage, but, we confess, we do not see how it is to get its supply of water. The projectors say that most modern buildings are furnished with reservoirs or cisterns, but such reservoirs would be found wholly insufficient to afford a supply even for a few minutes; and when the mains are charged the larger engines would be a thousand times more effective. The prospectus, however, seems to refer its advantages especially to those who reside in the country, and states that it may be used generally as a garden engine.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—On the 30th November, Capt. Oliver, of the ship Tiber, being in lat. 42 20 lon. 41, heard cries of distress, and finally discovered the wreck of brig Edgar, of Workington, (Eng.) Boarded her, and took four men from a piece of the main-top where they had lashed themselves for shelter. They stated that the vessel had sprung a leak and capsized in a heavy gale Nov. 25th, by which accident *eight of the crew were drowned*. The foremast, and all the top geer except the main top mast and half the main top, were soon after carried away, together with the captain of the maintop and two seamen, leaving but 6 survivors, out of 17 originally on board. The vessel at length righted, but on the 28th another seamen died from exhaustion and exposure, and on the 30th the Captain, (Gibson) also died. The remaining four, viz. James Glover, 2nd mate, John Thomas, John Wright, and William Berry, seamen, were rescued by the Tiber, and brought to this port. All of them are badly frost bitten.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

ALBANY, (N. Y.) Dec. 22.—*Winter Asparagus.*—Gentlemen who visited the Garden of General Van Rensselaer, this morning, saw a bed of Asparagus, 24 feet by 6, in as fine a state of maturity as it could be were it May instead of December. The Patroon's gardener has a happy mode of reversing the seasons.

PITTSBURG.—There are at present no less than twelve new steamboats in the port of Pittsburg on the point of being finished and ready for business. Some of them are of beautiful model and workmanship, and one in particular belonging to Messrs. Clarke & Co. it is said is likely to prove herself the fastest in America. The amount of steam and other boats furnished and fitted out at the port of Pittsburg, for one year, ending on the 1st of January, 1836, will amount to one million of dollars.—*Pennsylvanian.*

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.—The annexed extract of a letter is from an architect of much experience, now in Philadelphia, in answer to the request of one of our merchants, soliciting his aid in devising the best plan for the future erection of ware-houses and stores in this city, with a view to their security against fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25th, 1835.

Dear Sir: I am desirous of being in New York, and tendering my services to the public, on the subject of fire proof buildings, with which I am familiar, but my duties here and at Trenton interfere, until after the Holidays, when my annual reports will be completed. I observe that some Civil Engineer in New York offers to supply Cast Iron Roofs from England. I cannot conceive the advantages of the expense and delay in sending abroad, when we possess the *material* and *ability*, with the advantages of all their expensive experiments. I trust the proper authorities will interfere and insist upon all future structures intended for valuable deposits, being fire proof, as in London, where each alteration or section is obliged to be reported to a building surveyor, whose duty it is to examine the plans and watch the progress of the buildings, to prevent any combustible conductor, such as rafters, joists trimmers, girders, sleepers, or other timbering, resting on the partition wall—or coming in contact with flues, &c. Nothing but the immense loss sustained from the great fire in London, convinced them of the importance of this regulation. A copy of their building act is worthy of public perusal. I have thought a great deal on the subject since the late disaster in your city, and made several drawings. I find it practicable to construct store houses without the use of timbers in the floors and roofs, by which means each store, or even each compartment or story in the store, can be burnt out without conducting to its adjoining room. This fact can be satisfactorily exemplified in a model which I am preparing for exhibition, and will bring one with me as soon as other duties will permit. I feel assured that my plans are worthy of investigation, and that they may be of great public benefit. If a commission would authorise it, I could complete my designs sooner than otherwise.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S MESSAGE.—The shooting of the six militia men, was no more than the death of cock robin, compared with this Anti-monopoly Democratic Message. The Deposite Banks look at the awful sentence, that recommends the prohibition of notes of a less denominations than twenty dollars, and, in the agony of despair, mortification, and chagrin, exclaim from their inmost soul, in the language of their predecessors, "art thou come to torment us before our time."

We knew that giant mind that possessed courage to attempt a reform in the abuses of the Bankites, upon the people, also had wisdom to perfect that reform: he has with one breath blasted all their fondly cherished hopes, and they, that a few days since, were weaving in their own minds, visions of glory, such as in gone-by-days, were fulfilled unto Nicholas Biddle, are now chop fallen, and seem to exclaim, would that the old General had found a grave on the battle ground of New Orleans. The Commonwealth of Merchants, President and Directors, must grin and bear it. You enlisted under Jackson, and signed the shipping papers—and you must go the voyage out, and this deserting, as some of the old General's crew did, day before yesterday, will answer no good purpose.

The following from the Hartford Times, is genuine:—

"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE.—The President's Message, recommending as a condition of holding the custody of the public monies, that no bills of a less denomination than $20, shall be issued by the Deposite Banks, hits hard among the Wall street farmers' and mechanics' directors. 'Mum's the word,' as yet, but their feelings are made apparent by their fluttering."

There is as much fluttering in State street, among the Whig and Democratic Pigeons, as in Wall street.—*Boston Reformer.*

Sixteen seamen were brought up before Judge Betts on Saturday evening last, on a charge of having attempted a revolt on board the American ship Constitution, J. C. Wilson, master. It appeared that the vessel, on her return from Liverpool to this port, having, in consequence of heavy gales, lost her live stock and other provisions, it was found necessary to put the crew on short allowance. This was done at first with their consent, and was never diminished below half a pound of bread and a pound of meat each day, and a pail full and a half of potatoes a day, divided among the crew. At length, however, they became clamorous for more, and refused to work without; and when asked what they would do when, in consequence of having full allowance, they should have consumed all their provision? They replied, that they would cast lots and eat each other. At this time they were two hundred and fifty miles from land with contrary winds, and every probability of a protracted voyage. They were, however, induced by some compliance with their wishes to return to their duty, and were afterwards generally obedient.

The accused attempted to show that the Captain had not laid in a sufficient supply of provisions; but this not being made sufficiently to appear, nor justify their insubordination, they were held to bail in $100 each, and in default thereof, were committed for trial.

The Captain, Josiah L. Wilson, was also held to bail in $250 for his appearance before Judge Betts at 12 o'clock today, on a charge of an aggravated assault and battery, committed during the voyage, on Henry Winnemine, the chief mate.—*N. Y. Post.*

Died in Williamsburgh on Thursday last, Mr. Josiah Hannum aged about 65 years. Mr. H. was one of the best axe makers in the country. Him it was who first established the manufacture of axes as a separate business from smithing in general. He was, however, soon followed up in that branch of successful industry, by Messrs. Hydes and Starks; and these three families were honorable rivals for years in bringing to perfection the manufacture of the axe. The town of Williamsburgh may be proud of being the very first town in all the United States, to rival John Bull and drive him out of the market in the manufacture of any article whatever. But the axe, the little Williamsburgh axe, has opened the dark forests of Canada to the influence of the sun, in spite of the Birmingham Smithers, who forced into the Canades and the United States an awkward left handed thing called an axe, which a Yankee would value but as a chip in comparison with the Williamsburgh axe.—*Northampton (Mass.) Rep.*

The Emporium, a professed anti monopoly journal, which some time since declared all corporations to be monopolies, is advocating, in its usual way, a railroad from Trenton to the Camden and Amboy Railroad.—*Trenton Argus.*

We have no language to express our contempt of those principles that lead men to wear two faces. To day Anti-monopoly in the broadest sense of the term; and to-morrow advocating the most odious of all monopolies just to suit customers, we suppose. Now we can perceive of nothing more ruinous to the political reputation of a man than this proneness to try to suit all parties, so long as there are two interests, and those diametrically opposed to each other; and of all mad schemes that ever entered into the heads of editors, none afford so little hopes of success. Twist it as you may, Mr. "Emporium," you will learn and perhaps too late for your own benefit, that you cannot serve two masters.—*Boston Reformer.*

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—A great deal of excitement was produced in Smithfield st. on last Tuesday, from an occurrence of supposed infanticide. The case as far as we can learn was as follows:—A couple of young folks residents of this city, got married about three months ago, and have since their marriage up to the present date, lived as happy as married folks generally do. On Monday morning, however, the young and lately married wife was delivered in the absence of her husband, of a full grown infant, which was discovered in the course of the day in the privy, near their dwelling. When it was first discovered it was still alive, but died before it was taken out. The mother, we are informed, when she came to be sharply interrogated, owned that it was her child, but no confession was elicited from her as to how it got into the place where it was found. A coroner's jury sat over the body of the infant, and the verdict has been unfavorable to the mother. She would have been taken to prison, but her condition would not admit of doing so. She is therefore guarded in her house until she shall be somewhat recovered, when we suppose the matter will undergo a legal investigation. For the present the name of the woman is suppressed.—*Amer. Manufacturer.*

NATCHEZ, Nov. 24.—*Horrible.*—This morning, as a negro man was leading two chained bears through the court yard of the Mississippi hotel, kept by Mr. Parker, a mulatto woman from the kitchen improvidently took her little boy out to see the animals, and allowed him to go near them. One of the bears immediately seized the child in his paws (sinking his claws in the child's abdomen,) threw him on the ground, and began, with frightful avidity, to feed upon his carcass. The shrieks of the frantic mother, who, true to nature, had thrown herself upon the prostrate body of her child, and was vainly endeavoring to unclasp the murderous jaws of the beast, brought in a number of gentlemen, lodgers there: and an attempt was made to rescue the boy by striking the bear with the head of a corn axe. But the rapacious animal heeded them not, and continued his deathly feast by sucking the blood from a bite in the arm, when most providentially, the other bear was instigated, probably by the smell of the fresh wounds, to contest the banquet—a battle ensued between them, which afforded an opportunity of snatching away the child, and also diverted them both from a fresh attack on any one else. At this moment fire arms were brought, and two or three deadly aims incapacitated each of them for farther mischief. Dr. Dashrell was called to the child and promptly dressed his wounds. He will probably recover.

QUITE NATURAL.—We understand there is likely to be some trouble among the wiggies in this city, in reference to the Presidential candidate—some saying they will support none but Webster—while another portion stoutly declare they will not support *him* in any event! We really can't see the use of so "much ado about nothing"—it of no more consequence *who* they run, than with a rogue, what sort of a stick he is flogged with. We hope they will contrive to get into some kind of a tangible knot, soon enough to get *beat.*—*N. H. Register.*

CHARGE OF CRUELTY *against the master of a ship.*—On Saturday last the ship Tiber arrived here from Hamburgh, and yesterday Capt. Powell Oliver who commanded her was taken into custody and examined before Judge Betts, on a charge of habitually ill treating one of his crew named John Needhardt, a lad sixteen or seventeen years old, which tended to cause his death. It appeared that during the recent voyage from Hamburgh, Captain Oliver very frequently beat the lad with extreme severity, which at last made him dread the repetition of it so much that when the Captain was last about to beat him, the lad became so terrified that in order to avoid being punished, he jumped overboard and was drowned. On this charge which it is but fair to observe, the Captain has not yet had an opportunity of rebutting, he was ordered to find bail.—*Jour. of Com.*

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB.—On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, an attempt was made to rob Mr. B. Colgate, No. 7 Dutch street. He was alone in his store, counting his money at the desk, when a black man went in and asked for half a pound of soap, which was handed to him, and while Mr. Colgate was making the change, the fellow struck him with a sharp stone, or some other hard substance, twice upon the head, which knocked Mr. Colgate down, but upon his crying murder, the neighbors immediately flew to his assistance. The villain made his escape without taking the money, which no doubt was his object. The police were immediately on the look out for this villain, and hopes are entertained that he may be taken. Mr. Colgate, we are happy to state, though severely, is not considered dangerously wounded.—*Mer. Adv.*

A RIOT.—Yesterday about noon, a serious riot took place in 8th street, near St. Mary street, below Lombard, between some whites and blacks. It is reported to have originated in an attempt made by the latter to rescue a colored woman who had been arrested by a police officer. In the course of the affray, it is said that a gun was fired by one of the whites, which wounded two or three of the blacks, but we are not able to give any particulars. It is hoped that all the parties concerned in this disgraceful outrage will be arrested and punished.—*Philad. Gaz. of Sat.*

MR. JAMES DRUMMOND.—That indefatigable botanist, who has sent home so many interesting plants to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, and to various others, has fallen a victim to the climate of Cuba, in the prime of life, and just as he was on the point of exploring the botanical riches of that portion of the United States, which, next to Texas, held out the best prospect of rewarding his indefatigable exertions, namely, Florida. He had, indeed, accomplished enough, by his zeal and researches, to secure to himself a lasting name throughout the botanical world; yet it is impossible not deeply to regret the loss, both as regards our favorite science and his friends.—*Gardener's Mag.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT JOHN T. LAMAR.—We are informed (says the Savannah Georgian of the 16th inst.) that the steamboat John T. Lamar, Capt. Poinsett, hence for Macon, was snagged on the 8th inst. about fifty miles below Hawkinsville, with a full cargo on board; that she had sunk and consequently filled with water. Hopes are entertained that she will be raised—her cargo is mostly insured.—*Charleston Courier.*

A STATE WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.—By the Constitution of Mississippi the Governor holds his office for two years from the time of installation. Governor Runnels was installed on the 20th November, 1833. Consequently his term of service expired on the 20th of last month. By a singular combination of circumstances, there was no Speaker of the Senate—General Briscoe, the Speaker, having been superseded by Mr. Maury—while the term of office of Col. Bingaman, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, had constitutionally expired. In this emergency, the Secretary of the State has been compelled to convene the Senate immediately, for the purpose of electing a President to serve as Governor.—*Nat. Ban.*

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM BELLEVUE.—Lewis N. Smith, one of the most notorious gang of bank forgers recently arrested here, whose depredations upon the banks of this city, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have been very numerous and extensive, succeeded, on Sunday morning, in effecting his escape from the building into the yard of the penitentiary early. This he contrived by sawing away the bars of hall No. 4, second story, in which he was confined, and letting himself down to the ground by his blanket, which he had torn into strips and tied together for that purpose. He then secreted himself in the yard, awaiting an opportunity to slip out of some of the gates, or over the walls, but before he accomplished his purpose his escape was ascertained, and he was discovered in his hiding place, retaken, and confined in a cell.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SECOND CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.—Terrence Coyle, who was indicted for the murder of Mr. Watson, late a contractor of the Washington railroad, about eighteen months since, was tried last week at Baltimore, and convicted of murder in the 2d degree. Coyle had been previously convicted of the same offence in Anne Arundel county, Md. for the murder of Mr. Mercer, another contractor, on which conviction he was sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 years.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We understand that an Anti-Slavery Convention, of the counties of Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin, will be holden in this town on the 13th January. A large number of the clergy and officers of the various churches, on the east side of the river, and a considerable number on the west, have signified their approbation of this meeting. A number of gentlemen of distinction have been invited from other parts of the United States to take part in their proceedings.—*Hampshire Republican.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Capt. Obadiah Rich, of the schr. Bianca, lying in Provincetown harbor, together with his brother and mate, Snow Rich, and Joseph Paine, and F. A. Snow, seamen, were capsized in a sail boat and drowned on Sunday week in Truro harbor. A boy named Andrew Jackson, who was with them, succeeded in reaching the shore, where he was found frozen to death.—*New York Sun.*

Taglioni, the Danseuse, having injured her knee, ten of the most eminent surgeons in Paris were collected together in consultation and they have given it as their deliberate opinion, that she will—not be able to dance in some time!!—*Albany Daily.*

PROCLAIM LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVES.—We learn from the excellent sheriff of this county, who communicated the fact with the pleasure we should anticipate from such a humane and gentlemanly officer, that at this time there is but one individual committed to jail in Boston for debt, and he is confined for the costs of a suit which he brought against another, and could not sustain.—*Boston Adv.*

THE FASHIONABLES.—The late fire has made a wonderful change in the arrangements made for parties. The season opened with unusual splendor, and many invitations had been given out for those that usually take place about the holidays, but most of the invitations have been withdrawn. One Confectioner in Broadway had eighteen different orders for cake, &c. countermanded.—*Daily Adv.*

Every body has a right to ask questions. We therefore ask, if the expense, or any part of the expense, of fitting up, in a princely style, the jail cell occupied by George B. Cheever, is to be saddled upon the County? The Landmark, (Mr. Cheever's speaking trumpet) has returned thanks to Sheriff Sprague and County Commissioner Proctor, for special mercies—and we have heard a thing or two besides. Ought the ease and comfort, or the pride, of a clergyman inmate of the prison to be exclusively consulted? We say no. Serve all alike.—*Salem Adv.*

The friends of the Constitutional Reform in Maryland have taken the right ground, viz: that of "Reform or Revolution." They are compelled to this course by the fact, that the Legislature is not a representation of the people, and has hitherto refused the people an opportunity to vote the call of a convention.

When will Rhode-Island wake up on this subject.—*Bost Reg.*

The Inhabitants of *York Island* will do much good if they would cause diligent search to be made in their respective vicinities for stolen goods—a rumor prevails that large quantities of valuable merchandize was seen in boats going up the East river on the morning of the fire.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ NOTICE.—The Company attached to Fire Engine No. 2. will meet at D. Albertson's Hotel on Monday evening, the 4th of January, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Foreman.

S. D. BARNETT, Sec'y.

Rahway, Jan. 2, 1836.

MARRIAGES.

December 24 in Rahway, Lindley M. Vail, of Philadelphia to Rachel, daughter of John Harned, of Woodbridge.

December 23, in Rahway, by the Rev. Mr. Barton of Woodbridge, Mr. Albert Force, to Miss Mary Voorhies.

December 27, in Rahway, by the Rev. Nicholson, Mr. Francis N. Shermer, to Miss Eliza Cater.

In Newark, James A. Telfair, to Ellen Douglas.

In Morristown, Abraham Arnold to Louisa Gregory.

In Princeton, John ... Perrine, of Brunswick, to Miss Patience Wainwright, of East Windsor.

In South Orange, John D. Crowell, to Caroline J. Crowell.

DEATHS.

December 26 in New York, Johanna, wife of Geo. Meyer.

December 28th, in New York, Matthew H., infant son of William E. Bird.

December 28, in New York, William Pitts, infant son of Mr. Silas Wood.

December 28, in New York, James Anderson, printer, in the 46th year of his age.

December 26, at New Utrecht, L. I., John Holdrege, jr., son of Captain John Holdrege, in the 14th year of his age.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.

Ship Logan, of Boston, Bancroft, fm Canton and Manilla, July 17th.
Ship Azelia, Sands, 104 ds fm Batavia.
Ship Formosa, Orne, fm Havre, 2d Nov.
Ship Merchant, Lombard, of Boston, Calcutta, 15th Aug.
Packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Weiderholdt, fm Havre, 9th Nov.
Ship Whitmore, Day, fm Kingston, Jam. 5th Dec.
Ship Thomas Dickson, Dyer, fm Liverpool, 31st Oct.
Ship Harvest, Fuller, of Plymouth, Cronstadt 84 ds.
Ship Tiber, Oliver, fm Hamburgh, 10th Nov.
Ship Scotland, Hackstaff, fm Liverpool, 5th Nov.
Ship Hibernia, Wilson, fm Liverpool 1st Nov.
Ship Saxon of Salem, Orne, Pa ayla 115 ds.
Ship Shakespeare, Collins, fm New Orleans and the bar, 14th Dec.
Barque Mexican, Trask, Vera Cruz 22 ds.
Barque Gen Stark, Taylor, Messina 85 ds.
Brig Nestor, Hawley, Demarara 25 ds.
Brig Panther, Malthorp, of N Haven, fm Antigua, 4th Dec.
Brig Antioch, Freeman, Bath 21 ds.
Brig Statira, Holmes, St Marks, via Key West, 16 ds.
Brig Caduceus, Wendell, of Rochester, Nouvitas 2? ds.
Br brig Thomas Perkins, Brown, Turks Island, 19 ds.
Brig Neptune, Hays, St Michaels, 31 ds.
Brig Elizabeth Jane, fm St Thomas, 2? Dec.
Brig Cornelia, Westervelt, St Marks 20 ds.
Brig Three Brothers, (Fr) Baley, Marseilles 71 ds.
Brig Mary Eliza Palmer, (Br) Phillips, 25 ds fm Sidney.
Brig Statira, Holmes, St Marks 18 ds.
Brig Alto, Paine, Apalachicola 39 d.
Brig Leo, Haley, of Portland, 16 ds fm Matanzas.
Br brig Union, Vaughan, 33 ds fm Montego Bay, Jam.
Brig Angora, Means, of Ellsworth, (Me) 29 ds fm Mogadore.
Br brig Kate, Grierson, of Halifax, 27 ds fm Rio Boon, Jam.
Norwegian brig Princess Josephine, Peterson, Leghorn, 2d Sept.
Brig Caroline Folger, 24 ds fm St Domingo.
Brig Cabinet, Fisher, of and for N Haven, 16 ds fm Martinique.
Brig Athenian, Hawes, fm Halifax, 8 ds fm Newport.
Schr Hope, of Brookhaven, Smith, Curacoa 70 ds.
Schr Brilliant, Amoor, Belfast 20 ds.
Br schr George, Shaw, fm St Lucia 20 ds.

TAKEN UP ASTRAY.—A bright sorrel Mare about 5 years old, was taken up near Lutberry's Mills, on Friday morning last. Has a scar on her right hind leg, is newly shod all around, and had on a leathern headstall. The owner by proving property and paying charges, can take her away, by applying at this Office.

Dec. 22—3t

TO COACH MAKERS.—The subscriber having removed his Coach Lace Manufactory from Mechanic to Union street, will be happy to attend all orders in his line of business.

jan2 3t S. D. BARNETT.

25 PIECES OF GOOD CASSIMERE for Gig Tops, for sale cheap

j2 3t S D BARNETT.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—The success of the experiment we have made to furnish a sufficient history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, men of eminent ability and skill. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS.—Congressional Globe—1 copy during the session, $1.—11 copies during the session, $10.—Appendix same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done. Payment made by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

Terms of the other papers printed at this office.

Daily Globe, for one year		$1 00
Semi-weekly	do	5 00
Weekly	do	2 50
	For less than a Year.	
Daily Globe, per month		1 00
Semi-weekly	do	50
Weekly	do	25

Subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to the Semi-weekly for less than four, or to the weekly for less than eight months, will not be received.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it,* or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Oct 14, 1835.

Subscriptions received at this office.

DAILY LEGISLATIVE REPORT.—In view of the recent favorable arrangement of the Southern mail, the publishers of the Newark Daily Advertiser expect to be able during the next session of the Legislature, to publish daily the proceedings of the day previous. For this purpose, they propose to send a qualified reporter to Trenton, who will not only furnish a journal of the ordinary proceedings, but a full and impartial report of whatever may occur in the course of debate, or in the progress of the business of the session which would be likely to interest the public, or throw any light upon the public affairs of the State. In this report the strictest impartiality will in all cases be preserved.

To those who are not now subscribers, the paper will be furnished *daily*, at one dollar for the session. If a sufficient number of names are offered, it will be delivered by carriers in the principal towns on the stage route, Elizabethtown, Rahway, New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, otherwise it will be forwarded by mail to those who order it.

We will only add that the general interest of the paper will in no respect be diminished by this arrangement, and that besides the current intelligence of the day, it will also contain a full Congressional report, and has the benefit of an original correspondence at Washington.

J. E. HUNTINGTON & Co.

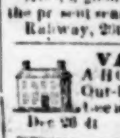
Newark, Dec 23, 1835.

N. B. Publishers in New Jersey who do us the favor to republish this notice, will be entitled to the daily during the session.

FIRST IN MARKET.—SIMEON THATCHER hereby returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and patrons for their liberal support during the present season, and also informs them that he has recently added to his stock some of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, &c. &c. Also Monkey Cloth for Over Coats—a new article of the best quality, and the first in the market, which for lustre, texture, and durability, will surpass any thing ever offered for the same purpose.

Also, a good assortment of ready made clothing suitable for the present season.

Rahway, 28th Dec. 1835.



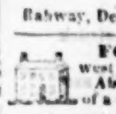
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. A HOUSE and SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND, with Out-houses and Barn, also a Cider Mill, situated in Leesown. Terms may be known by applying to

Dec 26 4t STUSCY & NOBLE.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the premises on which he now lives in Union Street, nearly opposite Jacob Cuyler's, consisting of three Lots, each 66 feet front by 132 deep, a good two story Dwelling House, with a good Well of water near the door, a Cistern, several out buildings, and other conveniences. Any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and view the premises.

JOSEPH STANSBERY.

Rahway, Dec. 19, 1835. 3t

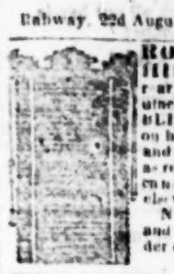


FOR SALE.—A HOUSE & LOT, second door west to D. Albertson's Hotel.

Also, thirty five acres of Land, within one quarter of a mile of the same.

DENNIS C. CLARK

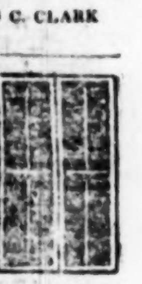
Rahway, 22d August, 1835.



ROBERT C. VOORHIES, of Rahway in rear of the Post Office, manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS, keeps constantly on hand every description, and offers them for sale on as reasonable terms as they can be had in New York or elsewhere.

N B Old Blinds repaired and new ones made to order on the shortest notice.

a19—tf



TO PRINTERS.—For sale a second hand large Super royal IRON PRESS, in excellent order, with Distributors, Roller &c. complete. Also, a single Imperial Imposing Stone and Stand. Apply to Windt & Conrad, Printers, No. 11 Frankfort near Chatham street, N. Y. n28 tf

FUR CAPS.—15 DOZEN Seal and Otter Caps for sale, wholesale and retail, at the store of VREELAND & GRANT, Hat Manufacturers, Elizabethtown. n 28

OILS.—Winter and Fall Sperm Oils; also Linseed, Olive, Tanners, Refined, Neats Foot, and other oils all of light color and superior quality, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by ISAAC C. VAN WYCK,

n2. 6w No. 3, Coenties Slip, New York.

67 PEARL STREET, N. YORK.—The Subscribers offer for sale, a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. We have been appointed sole agents for the sale of, "HAWLEY'S SALVE," an article which has become very celebrated; it can be had, of us, at the manufacturer's price.

Oct 21, 1835. J. B. MABBIT & Co.

SIMEON THATCHER is now prepared to do Cutting for his Customers at the shortest notice, and solicits their custom. He will do his best to fit, but, whatever is cut and taken from his shop to be made, he will not hold himself responsible for the fit. n24

OLD PAPERS.—A quantity for sale at the office of this paper. n14 tf

TO PAINTERS.—For Sale, a Sign board, 30 or 40 feet in length, in good order. Apply at the auction store of Merritt & Taylor, Chatham square, New York. o1 tf

FOR SALE.—A Judgment obtained on a Note drawn by Archibald G. Montgomery, clerk in the office of the Supreme Court, New York, and endorsed by Henry Morgan and J. Barlow, amounting, with the costs, to $80 00. Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their address at the office of this paper to New York. n7 tf

"A garment may be remarkable for the superior color and the texture of cloth, but the grand object is lost unless the fit corresponds therewith"—*Beau Nash.*

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—S. THATCHER deems it superfluous to pen a long advertisement showing forth on *paper*, his manner of cutting and making garments—the general satisfaction he has given, and the many flattering testimonials he has received, induces him to ask a continuance of that patronage which his endeavors may merit.

The cloths now on hand were selected by himself, purposely for custom work, and for shade and fineness are superior. Among them are black, blue, green, invisible green, brown, and olive brown, mulberry and royal purple, Oxford mixt, steel mixt, double mill draps, for over coats and heavy coating; cassimeres black, blue, ribbed blue, striped of various strips and colors, lavender and drabs, Oxford mixt and buck skin cassimeres; sattinetts of all kinds and qualities; vestings, silk velvets, figured and plain; cotton do; Valentias and sattins, also a large variety of other vestings.

For Wrappers and Cloaks, black and brown camblets of goats hair and common; hose and half hose for men and youths; gloves of different qualities, kidskins and buck-kins, silk cravats and stocks of the best quality and figures; stocks, collars and bosoms, and black silk bosoms.

Also, intends keeping ready made for the winter season, common over coats, round jackets, vests, pants, drawers, and under shirts.

☞ To TAILORS in general ☜

The subscriber having cut coats by various rules, such as Geiz it's, Ward's, William's, Noble's, Allen Ward's, Saguez's, Bread's of London, Williams's, of Philadelphia, and Sheriegan's of N. York, and finding them all deficient in the most important point, he has recently succeeded in the invention of a rule which will vary to every fashion that can be devised. There is an outside frame laid out to which the backs are laid, and by which every point on the fore part is obtained. It is immaterial what form or width the back is, by the same, the points on the fore part will be got; also the shape of the side and shoulder seam. Price for rule and teaching $10.

WANTED immediately, an active Youth or two, about 15 years old, to the Tailoring business.

SIMEON THATCHER.

Oct 10 6w

LUMBER.—The subscribers have now in the River, a large cargo of LUMBER, per Sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following description:—

704 seasoned first quality plank; 1097 large hemlock joist; 9 335 feet of box boards, 2,530 feet do; 14 505 feet do; 1,500 feet 5-7th box boards; 5 o6,000 feet white wood, suitable for coach makers; 500 first rate boards; 120 do.; 835 do common; 16 34 feet 3-4th wide box boards, together with their stock on hand of the following articles:—

Good Boards; refuse do; wide and clear plank; common do.; refuse do; spruce plank; planed do.; hemlock joist and boards; 4 by 6 joist timber; box boards; clear seasoned wide and narrow boards; clear wide seasoned 2 inch plank, for floor do; white wood boards; bass wood do; shingles, lath; 1 1-2 inch ceiling lath; 1 1-4 inch do., clap boards; cherry boards; ash plank; spruce and hemlock 2 inch plank; cedar company shingles; common do; refuse do.; 2 feet do; cypress do; cedar paling; Thomastown and Athens Lime in casks; which comprises as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, Aug 22, 1835.

NEW STORE.—The Subscriber having located himself in Mechanics' street, (Upper Rahway,) has taken the store formerly occupied by J. & W. B. Oliver, and offers to his friends and the public a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Crockery, Window Glass and Putty. Also Shoe and Carriage Makers' Leather, English, American, Swedes, and Russia Iron, Steel of all kinds, Hardware, Plated Ware, &c. &c. The Public are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN HIGH Jr.

Rahway, August 29, 1835. tf

REMOVAL.—CHARLES A. HOWELL has removed his SHOE STORE to the Store lately occupied by Moore & Brotherton as a Grocery Store. He takes this method of returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends and the public, and further request their favors.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts will be called on in a few days, when the subscriber will expect those indebted will have the——READY

CHARLES A. HOWELL.

Rahway, August 21, 1835.

PROPOSALS for publishing a Circular Address to the people of the United States and all other nations; on beneficence, uses and abuses of wealth, moral and physical education, fashions, superstition, economy, practical religion, direct divine revelation, American and European idolatry and paganism, beauties and abominations of the bible, clerical depravity or delusion, causes and remedies of vice and pauperism, moral reformation and the universal diffusion of useful knowledge, virtue, competence, and happiness: To which will be annexed the Constitution of the American Beneficence Society. JESSE TORREY, Jr. of Poughkeepsie.

If the knowledge of the way to be happy, and of the way to escape or prevent avoidable distress, both of mind and body, can be valued in gold and silver; the author of the Address and Constitution now submitted to public attention, is fully confident that it would be a moderate estimate, to compute the contents thereof, to be worth not less than one thousand dollars, to every individual into whose possession they may come, if practically adopted.

Conditions.—It will be printed on fine medium paper, containing probably, fifty pages 18mo at 12 1-2 cents a copy for any number less than 5 copies, or at 10 cents each for any number over 4 copies.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Herald of Reason opposite the court house.

☞ Editors of periodicals, who will do me and the public the favor to give the above prospectus an insertion, shall be furnished with a copy of the book; and if disposed, may take an agency for selling the work. As I have determined to limit my profits on the sales by the hundred or thousand, to one cent on each copy, the wholesale cost will be so little, that it is hoped every patriotic liberal philanthropist, who is able and has an opportunity, will procure one hundred or more for gratuitous distribution among his neighbors. As a small evidence of its being worthy of such attention, I will mention that several gentlemen who have perused the address, or heard it read, have subscribed for a number of copies for distribution among their acquaintance.

Postmasters, merchants, and the friends of truth generally, throughout the United States, are also respectfully requested to act as agents.

JESSE TORREY, Jr.

Poughkeepsie, May 4, 1835. my 15 tf

VALUABLE WORKS.—Just received and for sale by George H. Evans, Mechanics' st., Rahway, latest editions of a number of standard and other useful works, among which are the Works of Shakspeare, Life of Ethan Allen, Evans's Sketches of all Denominations, Spanish Discoveries in America, Scenes in Europe, Life of Jefferson, Jefferson's Works in 4 vols., Jefferson's Manual, the Works of Peter Pindar, Tat ler and Guardian in one vol., A Million of Facts, Phillips, Curran, and Grattan's Speeches, St. Pierre's Study of Nature, Botany for Beginners, Chemistry for Beginners, Volney's Ruins, People's Magazine, Eccentric Biography, Milton's Prose Works, Cabinet of History, &c. &c. a10

THE SUPPER SUPERSTITION.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

'Twas twelve o'clock by Chelsea chimes,
When all in hungry trim,
Good Mister Jupp sat down to sup
With wife, and Kate, and Jim.

Said, he "upon this dainty cod
How bravely I shall sup"—
When, whiter than a table cloth,
A ghost came rising up!

"O, father dear, O, mother dear,
Dear Kate, and brother Jim—
You know when some one went to sea—
Don't cry—but I am him!

You hope some day with fond embrace,
To greet your absent Jack;
But, oh, I am come here to say
I'm never coming back!

From Alexandria we set sail,
With corn, and oil, and figs;
But steering too much Sow' we struck
Upon the Sow and Pigs!

The ship we pump'd till we could see
Old England from the tops;
When down she went with all our hands,
Right in the channels chops!

Just give a look in Norey's chart,
The very place it tells;
I think it says twelve fathom deep,
Clay bottom, mixed with shells.

Well, there we are all till 'hands aloft,'
We have at last a call,
The pug I had for brother Jim,
Kate's parrot, too, and all.

But oh! my spirit could not rest
In Davy Jones's sod,
'Till I appeared to you and said—
Don't sup on that ere cod!

You live on land; and little think
What passes in the sea;
Last Sunday week, at 2 P. M.
That cod was picking me!

Those oysters, too, that look so plump,
And seem so nicely done,
They put my corpse in many shells,
Instead of only one.

O, do not eat those oysters, then,
And do not touch the shrimps,
When I was in my briny grave,
They suck'd my blood like imps!

Don't eat what brutes would never eat,
The brutes I used to pat;
They'll know the smell they used to smell—
Just try the dog and cat!"

The spirit fled—they wept his fate,
And cried, alack, alack,
At last up started brother Jim—
"Let's try if Jack was Jack!"

They called the dog, they called the cat,
And little kitten too;
And down they put the cod and sauce,
To see what brute could do.

Old Tray licked all the oysters up,
Puss never stood at crimps,
But munched the cod—and little Kit
Quite feasted on the shrimps!

The thing was odd, and minus cod
And sauce they stood like posts:
O, prudent folks, for fear of hoax,
Put no belief in ghosts!

MEDICAL SKETCHES.—THE UNDERTAKER.

O thou in sable garb array'd,
Joint partner with the King of Terrors,
Still ready, with thy friendly aid,
To cover all the Doctor's errors.

'Tis vain the hypocrite to play;
Thou wert not born to be a sad one;
And inwardly you seem to say
"This here black job wont be a bad one."

Ah, what avails the Doctor's skill,
Or surgeon's, of whose powers we vaunted,
Or quack's, with life-preserving pill,
When Fate announces we are wanted?

Hence, Man of Hearse! I hate such folks,
With truncheons and with feathers waving;
Hat-bands, and gloves, and scarfs, and cloaks,
To put departed ones their grave in.

Such funeral foppery I despise,
For those who'll be so soon forgotten;
Without, proud show to please the eyes,
Within, corruption, rank and rotten.

"Lord, Sir, the matter you mistake,
Sure decently we ought to bury;
Pray, let me hand a bit of cake,
And take a glass of this here sherry.

"When mortals chance to cut their stick,
Their friends should sport their money freely,
And well I understand the trick
Of burying customers genteelly.

"Security is still my plan,
Altho' your shoulders you may shrug up;
And by no resurrection-man,
A corpse of mine was ever dug up.

"Always to make things right, I loves—
But, Sir, the burial hour approaches;
Here, Tom, fetch up the cloaks and gloves,
And, Bob, bring up the mourning coaches."

WHAT IS LIFE?

Life!—What is life?—a dreary night—
A path encompassed o'er with gloom,
Without a beam or ray of light—
Where flowers wither as they bloom.

Where stern misfortune holds her reign—
Where withering blights are felt within—
Where all is sorrow, care, and pain—
Where light and joy ne'er enter in.

The chosen haunt of wan despair,
Where lonely pilgrims grope their way;
Where lies the wreck of all that's fair,
Where pleasure ne'er was known to stay.

Such, such is life to one who knows
Misfortune's dark and withering blights—
Life's sharpest thorn without its rose,
With joyless days and sorrowing nights.

THE DIAMOND.—From the extreme brilliancy of the diamond, and its purity, it was consecrated to all that was celestial, and accordingly supposed that it would triumph over all means attempted to subdue it, the solar ray excepted. It did triumph indeed over the hot furnaces to which it was exposed in the crucible of the alchymist, but the spell which united it to the sunbeam is now dissolved, and it has yielded to the severity of the "torture and inquisition" of modern chemistry. Newton, judging from its great density and high refractive property, concluded that the diamond was combustible, or to use his own language, "an unctuous substance coagulated, though he was in some measure anticipated by Boetius de Boot, in 1609. The event has amply verified this conjecture, and the Tuscan philosophers and the Hon. Mr. Boyle ascertained the fact. The diamond may be easily consumed by being placed in a cavity of charcoal, and urging on it the flame of a spirit lamp, by means of a stream of oxygen. Experiment has unequivocally demonstrated that the diamond is pure, chrystalized CARBON.—*Murray on the Diamond.*

SUMMARY METHOD OF REFORMING PARLIAMENT.—In 1655, the parliament after registering certain fiscal edicts, thought proper to re-examine them, to complain, and show symptoms of their ancient independence. Louis XIV was at Vincennes, engaged in the chase, when he heard of their conduct. Instantly, without consulting the cardinal, or even tarrying to change his dress, the young monarch galloped to Paris, entered the Palace of Justice and the Hall of the Parliament in his hunting habit, booted and with whip in hand. "Gentlemen," said Louis to the astonished legislators, "every one is acquainted with the ill consequences of your former assemblies. Their recurrence must be prevented. I command you instantly to come busying yourselves with my edicts. And you, Mr. President, I forbid either to call or suffer such assemblies." This bold assertion of the royal will from the mouth of a stripling proved sufficient to crush the reviving spirit of the magistracy. It was silent, and obeyed.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia, Vol. XV; being Vol. II of the History of France.*

A LEARNED CHARACTER.—"Give me Venice Preserved, said a gentleman last week, on going to a celebrated bookseller at the West End. "We don't sell preserves," said an apprentice lately imported from the country, but you will get them next door at Mr. Brown's the chemist.

☞ The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Industry to obtain a just compensation are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate:

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, - - - $0 2

SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotyped edition,) - - 6¼

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N.H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition) - - - 18¾

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and effects of Banking and Paper Money. By Wm. H. Hale. - 18¾

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. - - - 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF BANKING AND PAPER MONEY in the United States, including an account of the Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Enquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. - - - - - - - 1 00

A cheap edition of the same in pamphlet form 25

Cobbett's "PAPER AGAINST GOLD, or the History and Mystery of the Bank of England, of the Debt, of the Stocks, of the Sinking Fund, and of all the other Tricks and Contrivances carried on by means of Paper Money." - - - - 75

Cobbett's edition of O'CALLAGHAN on USURY, FUNDS, &c. - - - - - - 50

*** Most of the works are for sale by the quantity, at a liberal discount from the retail prices. Orders from the country (post paid) for Books or Papers, promptly attended to.

NEW WORKS.—Published and for sale by CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders and Publishers, corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, viz: The TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE and LIBRARY OF REFERENCE—Vols. 1 and 2.

The first volume of the Treasury of Knowledge, and the Library of Reference, contains, Part 1, a Compendium of English Grammar, by Goold Brown. An invaluable list of English and Verbal Distinctions, with occasional illustrations. A list of Abbreviations, with their Explanations. Proverbs, Terms and Phrases, in the Latin, Spanish, French and Italian languages, translated. Scripture Proper Names, accented pronunciation. Christian Names of Men and Women. A new and enlarged Dictionary of the English Language, containing many words not to be found in any other Dictionary, and also the Plurals of Nouns, the Present Tenses, the Participles, and the Preterits of Verbs, and a systematic Division of the Words into syllables with the accentuation of each word properly noted—edited by Lyman Cobb. Maxims and Proverbs.

Part II, has a Universal Gazetteer, which is the most perfect of any published within the last three years. Balbi's Population Table of the World. Census of the United States, by Counties. Number of Representatives and Electors of each state and territory of the United States. Aggregate of each description of persons in each of the United States. Number of Indians in the different states and territories of the United States. Population of the West India Islands. Martucci's population of China, by Provinces. Census of Great Britain and Ireland, by Counties. Census of France, by Departments. Comparative view of cities and towns in the United States, whose population exceeds 5000. Seats of Government of the several states and territories in the United States. Religious Denominations, with their respective numbers, in the United States. Population of several important towns and villages in the United States under 5000 inhabitants. Population of the principal cities and towns in Europe. Height of the principal Mountains in the World. Length of the principal Rail Roads (finished or in progress) in the United States. Size of the principal Lakes in the World. Comparative view of the principal Rivers in the World, Post Roads and Distances in the United States. Value of Money in different countries in Europe. Meteorological Observations. Population, Produce, Imports and Exports of British West Indies. The scale of government, the time of holding the election of State Officers, and the time of the meeting of the Legislatures of the several States, the number of the deaf and dumb, and institutions for them, in the different countries in Europe. Cotton and wool imported into Great Britain from 1821 to 1833. Comparative view of the amount of imports and exports of the United States, from 1822 to 1831, inclusive; table of the sessions of Congress, showing the commencement and termination of each of the sessions, of Congress from 1789 to 1833; tonnage of the United States from 1810 to 1815, inclusive; the British Ministry for the last quarter of a century, with dates of the appointments of the various Prime Ministers; meteorological observations, presented to the Regents of the University of New York; number of representatives in Congress from the several states from 1789 to 1833; colleges in the United States and medical schools in the United States. By Edwin Williams.

Part III contains An Epitome of Chronology and History embracing an account of the most important events that serve as landmarks in history which will be found a convenient manual of reference, in illustrating disputed points that may arise in public assemblies, as well as in private conversation, and miscellaneous reading; in some parts of it there will be found much continuous reading of instruction and amusement. The part which relates to the United States is replete with information of day and date, for almost all important events that have transpired in its history, which together with other parts, will be found highly useful, not for the more learned to refresh their memories, but for the purpose of aiding children in making out compositions at school. In addition to general Chronology and History, contains a succinct account of the History of American events connected with the War of the Revolution, giving the date for almost all important events, down to the period of the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister to the court of St. James September 20, 1832, and the approval of the conduct of General Scott by the Secretary of War, October 11, 1832, which time embraces the capture of Black Hawk, being the last war in this country has been engaged in to the present time, January, 1833; the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, together with the names of the Signers thereto, and Biographical Sketches of them, alphabetically arranged; Articles of Confederation, adopted November 15, 1777, with the names of the Committee that drew up the same, and the names of the signers thereto; Constitution of the United States, with the signers attached thereto, with the amendments; Washington's Farewell Address, the dates or time of writing the books of the New Testament calculated from the most commonly received opinions; with a Chronological Index of the Bible, according to the computation of Archbishop Usher, showing what year of the world and what year Christ, or after Christ, each event happened, and the places of Scripture where they are recorded, interspersed with the principal events in Profane History, with a history of the Versions of Scripture; Casualties, colleges, universities, earthquakes, fires; analysis of the French national assembly; extent of the various existing navies; a history of the different plagues, and particularly of the cholera; storms by sea and land, treaties between the principal civilized nations, with notices of the wars and other events with which they were connected from the beginning of the fourteenth century to 1832; sovereigns of other European states from 1609 to 1832; Archbishops of Canterbury, with the date of their deaths, disbursements of the United States, 1789 to 1830; six and seven per cent. interest tables. A Compendious Classical Dictionary, containing interesting explanations of ancient proper names, alphabetically arranged; a Compendious Dictionary of law terms &c.; a list of animal, vegetable and mineral productions Edited by a Literary Gentleman of the New York Bar. a26

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!—RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, JAMES HARRIS, formerly of Green Brook, an apprentice to the Tailoring business. He is between 18 and 19 years of age; light complexion, reddish hair, hazel eyes, some freckled, and of a rather small size, with a down look. Had on a new black cattin beaver hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, (rather too small for him,) brown sattinet pants, and boots with red tops. It is supposed that he went away with another apprentice by the name of Jones. All persons are forbid harboring said Harris or abide the penalty of the law. If said Harris should return, and conduct himself well, he will be treated as well as usual, as there is not as much blame attached to him as there is to those who have been accessory to his going away—especially some of the Milton gentry. Any person returning said Harris, or securing him and giving information where he may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded. SIMEON THATCHER.

N. B.—It is supposed that they have gone to Cincinnati.

CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders and Publishers Franklin Buildings, corner Ann and Nassau streets, have recently published new editions of the following popular and standard works, which they offer the trade on liberal terms:

The complete works of Sir Walter Scott, in 7 volumes—being the first American (and only) edition which contains the Author's last Additions and Illustrations, arranged upon their respective pages.

Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference, 2 vols.
Blair's Rhetoric and Belles Letters, by a Mills.
Name's Elements of Criticism Second edition.
Million Facts. By Sir Richard Phillips.
Village Testament, with Polyglot References and Marginal Readings—being a Commentary of the New Testament.
Life of Thomas Eddy, with a portrait.
Pilgrim's Progress, fine edition.
Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, in one volume, fine edition, with portrait, and engraved title, with a view of Abbotsford, the late residence of Sir Walter.

☞ They still continue to furnish Type of all descriptions to order.

Also, all orders for stereotyping punctually and expeditiously executed.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.—Dr. Church's Essence of Mustard for the cure of rheumatism, gout sprains, &c. There is perhaps no malady to which the human frame is subject, that has had more applications of various kinds administrated as remedies, than the rheumatism; nor is there scarce a disorder that has resisted with like force the attempts to remove it. The virtues of the Ess. Mustard will be found to excel those of any remedy whatever. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. Church's Antispasmodic Elixir, for the cure of convulsions, hysteric, epileptic or falling fits, &c. To those persons who are so unfortunate as to labor under any of the above named diseases, this article is confidently recommended; a small bottle is sufficient to prove its virtues.

Dr. Church's Vegetable Lotion, for the removal of all kinds of eruptions on the face or skin, freckles, ringworms and whitening the skin, in bottles, at 75 cents.

Dr. Church's Vermifuge Lozenges, for the cure of worms in children and grown persons. They are an excellent alterative, and contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, yet powerful—sold at 37½ cents each box.

Dr. Church's Itch Ointment, a certain and mild remedy for this unpleasant disorder and has never failed within the knowledge of the proprietor of effecting a cure in one application. Price 50 cents per box.

The above medicines are for sale, wholesale or retail, by the Proprietor, at Church's Dispensary, 186 Bowery, and by most of the Druggists in this city. my20 tf

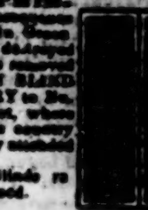
PETER W. DIETZ, of New York, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 393 Pearl street, and paying for this advertisement. jl2 tf

WANTED, a first rate Journeyman Cedar Cooper. None else need apply. Apply to JOHN BROOKE.
Lower Rahway, September 5, 1835. tf

WARNER—Landscape, Room, Sign, and Transparency Painter. Doyer street, Chatham Square. f4

TIN WARE, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, &c. &c. for sale or repaired by Robert Hogbin, 185 Division st. je4 1aw

LATHES on hand for sale. Also, a number of CROW BARS by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, 114 Cliff street.



LEVI T. PRESCOTT, in consequence of the late fire in Green wich st. which destroyed his property, has removed his VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY to No. 20 Barclay street, where orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Old Blinds re painted and trimmed. au15 6m

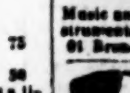
ATWILL'S MUSIC SALOON—Splendid Accordions—New Foreign Music—Guitars &c.—ATWILL has just received from his agent in Paris, a large supply of the much admired Accordions, of various prices and number of keys, varying in price from $6 to $20. Atwill has published an instruction book for the Accordion, containing a large number of favorite Airs for the instrument.

New Foreign Music for the piano forte, flute and piano, &c. of the compositions of the most distinguished masters.

Splendid Guitars of rosewood, birdseye maple and satin wood, with the patent screw heads and inlaid with pearl, ivory, &c. of great variety of patterns and of all prices.

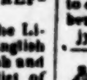
Strings, Reeds, &c. in every variety of quality and quantity.

☞ Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it much to their advantage to call and examine the extensive assortment of Music and Musical Instruments, &c. constantly on hand. Instruments repaired, &c. &c. ATWILL'S MUSIC SALOON, 61 Broadway, near St. Paul's Church. ap24



ORIGINAL SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 61 Canal street opposite Mercer street. THOS. SIMMS & CO., Respectfully inform the public they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand, an extensive assortment of their inimitable Satin Beaver Hats. Their long experience and attention to this business to bring it to perfection, enable them to offer to the public a Hat at FOUR DOLLARS, which, for beauty, durability, and color, stands unrivalled.

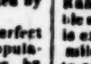
jy15 THOS. SIMMS & CO., 61 Canal st. opposite Mercer st.



FOR SALE.—The following described property in the flourishing Village of RAHWAY, on the Road leading from Kinsley Corner to Bridgetown, within sight of the Rail Road, and about a quarter of a mile from the Depot at Bridgetown, and in sight of Rahway Meeting House, about an equal distance from the two places. There are about twelve acres of land, with a *Dwelling House, Barn, Shop, Corn Crib,* and other necessary out buildings, about six acres of land in Orchard of choice bearing fruit; the rest in pasture, or meadow, with the said Road, running on one side, Rahway River on the other. This would make a very desirable situation, for a mechanic, or man of leisure. The situation is excelled, by none in Rahway. It is within a quarter of a mile of the head of navigation where Boats are plying daily, to and from New York.

Also, about 12 acres of land within a half of a mile of the first described property in a good state of cultivation, with a small dwelling on it, which will be sold together, or separate to suit purchasers. For further particulars enquire on the premises, or of Vreeland & Brant, Hat Manufacturers, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. JESSE R. VREELAND.

Elizabethtown, September 12th, 1835. tf



PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN secured in first class Packet Ships, where the accommodations are every way comfortable and complete. Drafts on Ireland or Bank Post Notes, if preferred. Apply at 246 Pearl street. DOUGLASS, ROBINSON & Co.
Messrs. the ROBINSONS & Co,
Eden Quay, Dublin.
Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS,
Liverpool.
a6

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundery, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 12 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve line Pica to Pearl, consisting of

45 fonts	Roman Caps. with lower Case
2 "	Italic do do; Title Roman do do
5	Title Italic do do; 5 Shaded Roman do do
17	Antique do do; 12 Black do do
5	Open Black do do
2 fonts	Script Caps. with Lower Case.
3	German Text do do; 2 Open Text do do
25	Two line Roman Caps. with figs
11	Two line Italic Capitals.
10	Shaded Caps various kinds do do
6	Open do do.
7	Italian Caps, and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piecefractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 100 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works; orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment, when they purchase four times the amount, of the bill from the Foundry.

March 22, 1834. (jy7 3t) GEO. BRUCE & CO.

TO PRINTERS.—E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGER, respectfully inform the Printers of the U. States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to sixty four lines Pica. The book and new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust printing Presses, which they can furnish their customers, at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.

New York, September 5, 1835. 3t

DAVID B. COOK, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, sponged and pressed. v9

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed from 286 to 270 Division street, where he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz:

COATS made and trimmed for from $6 00 to $8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my11f

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je21f

LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.—JOSEPH RUDD, Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 49 Catherine street near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all descriptions made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c. au1

LOCO FOCO MATCHES, wood and paper, of the 1st quality, warranted to ignite without fail, on being rubbed against any hard substance, for sale by the gross or dozen, at MANN & ROBERTSON'S *Cigar, Snuff, and Tobacco Establishment 376 Pearl street,* where all other articles in their line, of the first quality, may also be obtained at the lowest prices.

New York, August 29, 1835. tf

JAMES PEARCE, MACHINIST, 114 Cliff st. near Frankfort street, Lathe and Tool Maker, Manufacturer of Brass Counter Railing, Locksmith and Bell Hanger. Every description of Brass and Iron Work finished to any pattern. Smiths' workin general. All orders promptly attended to, and executed on very moderate terms. ap21

METAL ROOFING.—The subscriber is now ready to receive orders at his old established stand, corner of Canal and Hudson streets, for roofing of the following metals: *Zinc, Copper, Tin, and Iron.* Builders and owners will find it to their interest to give him a call and try his method, as he can produce specimens which have been approved of by several experienced Builders. W. H. SWEET,

apl No. 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson street

MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—This medicine, which is now too well known to require, like many other patent medicines, a long list of certificates to recommend it, is kept constantly on hand and for sale at Dr. Marshall's Drug Store, No. 54 Orange street m2

IF MR. SMITH, who borrowed the 3d vol. of the Romans de Voltaire will return it to the office of this paper, the volume of the Epitres de Voltaire will be given him in exchange. jy2 tf

COBBETT'S "POOR MAN'S FRIEND"—A Defence of those who do the work and fight the battles." For sale at the office of this paper. Price 15 cents. je10

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new edition of this work is just published, which may be had at 393 Pearl street. Price 25 cents. ap11

BOARDERS WANTED.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, at the house of Mrs. Gray, 225 William street. my6 tf

FREE ENQUIRERS' BOOKSTORE.—Just opened, at 393 Pearl street, a Free Enquirers' Bookstore, where may be had a general assortment of Liberal Books and Tracts, wholesale and retail. au8

LIBERAL BOOKS, Prints, and Picture Frames for sale by James A. Pyne, 190½ Division street. jy8

SCREWS.—A quantity of flat threaded Screws for sale by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, 114 Cliff street.

FOR SALE, at 393 Pearl street, a complete set of the New York Daily Sentinel, from Feb. 15, 1830, to June 27, 1833.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL; By William Chambers, Author of "The book of Scotland," &c., and by Robert Chambers, Author of "Life and Adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart," "Traditions of Edinburgh," "Picture of Scotland," &c.

On Saturday, Nov. 8, the Subscriber commenced the Publication of "CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL." This work was commenced by the Messrs. Chambers, in February 1832, and in a comparatively short time obtained a circulation exceeding 50,000 copies. The Journal contains, consistently with the greatest simplicity of style, and the utmost purity of diction, a large variety of pieces in each number, all calculated either to enlarge the intellect, or to improve the heart. There are frequently contained within the limits of one paper, a summary of general or particular history, an historical or moral tale, a description of some popular or ancient custom, with its origin, a biographical notice of some eminent man, an interesting extract from an intelligent traveller, hints on emigration, or forming settlements, a popular account of some mental experience, a discovery, an invention, or an improvement in arts, a description of an ancient city, or some other point of antiquity, interesting anecdotes, shrewd observations and reflections, points in natural history, some account of a modern city, its inhabitants, manners, &c., with sundry varieties, all relieving each other, and no part being either vapid or useless.

The editors themselves have long been distinguished in the world of letters, and besides their personal exertions, they give ample occupation to other men of learning, so that this publication does not come before the world as a collection of articles compiled or extracted from other printed matter, but contains, mainly, original articles in his own columns. Its characteristic merits may be shortly summed up as follows:—the matter is extremely varied,—it is altogether devoted to subjects useful, or rationally entertaining, to the world at large, it is clothed with simplicity, yet perspicuity of language, its morals are sound, and its religion pure, and it comes within the means of the most humble class of readers.

The work will be published every Saturday, commencing with the 2d volume of the original work. Each number will contain eight pages royal quarto, on good paper and new type.

Terms:—$1 50 per annum, in advance, or three cents per, No. on delivery, and in Monthly Parts, containing 4 numbers, neatly stitched in a printed cover, 12 1-2 cents. Communications (post paid) to be addressed to

R. J. RICHARDS, 45 Ann street, New York.

Any person obtaining five subscribers and paying in advance, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Edward Earle, Agent for Paterson, N. J.

Agents wanted to obtain subscribers to the above work. Apply at 45 Ann street, from 9 to 11. A. M. a12

SPURZHEIM'S WORKS.—Just received, and for sale at 393 Pearl street, the latest editions of the works of J. G. Spurzheim, M. D., of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London viz.

PHRENOLOGY, or the Doctrine of the Mental Phenomena. 2 vols. 8vo with plates.

PHRENOLOGY in Connection with the study of Physiognomy. Illustration of Characters, with 35 plates. To which is prefixed a Biography of the Author, by Nahum Capen. 8vo.

Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity. With an Appendix, by A. Brigham, M. D. 8vo.

The Anatomy of the Brain, with a general view of the Nervous System. With an Appendix and 18 plates. 8vo.

Examination of the objections made in Britain against the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, &c. 12mo.

A View of the Elementary Principles of Education founded on the Nature of Man. 12mo.

Outlines of Phrenology, being also a Manual of Reference for the marked bust. 18mo.

Philosophical Catechism of the Natural Laws of Man. 12mo.

Also, BUSTS, illustrative of the science of Phrenology, to accompany the works. je6

BOOKS FOR MECHANICS.—For sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate.

The Effects of the Principal Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity: with a particular reference to the Trades and Manufactures of Leeds: and suggestions for the removal of many of the agents, which produce disease, and shorten the duration of life. By C. Turner Thackrah. From the London Edition, with improvements.

The Mechanics' Assistant, or Universal Measurer, containing a Collection of Tables and Measures, Weights and Powers, adapted to the use of Engineers, Millwrights, Iron Founders, Smiths, Forgemen, Rollers and Slitters of Iron, Timber Merchants, Architects, Surveyors, Joiners, Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers, Pump Makers, Plasterers, Slaters, Braziers, Excise Officers, Brewers, Liquor Merchants, Farmers, Millers, and Husbandmen. Also examples and use of the Common Slide. With an Appendix exhibiting the strength of Beams, &c. and a correct method of calculating the Horse Powers of a Steam Engine.

Vale's Mechanic's Assistant.

A Choice Selection of Valuable and Curious Arts, and Interesting Experiments, fully explained, and which may be performed easily, safely, and at little expense. Improved edition. my18

TO EMIGRANTS.—For sale, at the office of this paper.

A Letter from the Free Emigrant Office, New York, to the People of Great Britain, on the subject of Emigration to the United States of America. By Joseph Jennings, Superintendent.—Price 6 cents.

Eight Letters from an Emigrant, to his Friends in England; containing Remarks on the Manners, Customs, Laws, and Religion of the United States, with a Description of the City of New York, Observations on Emigration, and Advice to persons newly arrived.—Price 12½ cents.

Canada as it is. Comprising details relating to the Domestic Policy, Commerce, and Agriculture, of the Upper and Lower Provinces, comprising matter of general information and interest, especially intended for the use of settlers and emigrants. By George Henry Hume.—Price 37½ cents.

my3 tf

NEW BOOKS.—Just received, at 393 Pearl street from Boston,

	Price
The Natural Laws of Man by Spurzheim,	37
Life of Col. Johnson	25
Do. with his Sunday Mail Reports	37
D'Holbach's System of Nature (abridged)	18
Byron's and Southey's Visions of Judgment	12
N. Very's Forty Christians	12
Political Catechism	4
Appeal to Common Sense (by Kneeland)	6
Examination of the Prophecies, by Paine,	25

Also, several new pamphlets. mh

MIRABEAU'S SYSTEM OF NATURE, or the Laws of the Moral and Physical World. This celebrated work (attributed to Mirabeau, but written by Baron Holbach,) is now in press, and will be issued entire, from the best London edition, with corrections, as the first two volumes of THE FREE ENQUIRERS' FAMILY LIBRARY. The Library will be composed of the works of the most celebrated European and American sceptical authors. It will be edited by an Association of literary gentlemen, and published in parts, at 12½ cents each, by G. W. & A. J. MATSELL, 94 Chatham, near Pearl street, New York. 5tt

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A NEW WORK to be entitled "A DEFENCE OF THE GRAHAM SYSTEM OF LIVING." This Work will contain about two hundred large octavo pages, printed on fine paper, bold type, and elegantly bound, at the very low price of one dollar per copy. Subscriptions forwarded from any part of the country, to WILLIAM APPLEGATE, Printer and Bookseller, No. 257 Hudson street, New York, will be punctually attended to. 112

☞ WANTED—Two or three men of steady habits to procure subscribers for the above work.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle Paterson, N. J.

	Price
Gouge's American Banking System,	$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	19
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

a16

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY.—Just received, at No. 393 Pearl street, No. 6 of "A Philosophical Dictionary, from the French of M. D. Voltaire: it being the Free Enquirer's Family Bible. With additional Notes, both critical and argumentative. By Abner Kneeland." The work will be completed in 48 numbers of 24 royal octavo two column pages each, to form one large volume. Price 12½ cents a number. Carriers supplied at a liberal discount. au22

SPURZHEIM'S WORKS, a general assortment of Spurzheim's works on Phrenology, with Busts, also Spurzheim on Insanity, Physiognomy, &c. for sale by G. W. & A. J. Matsell, 94 Chatham street, who have for sale the Engravings of the signers of the Declaration of Independence with the Key Print, price $6. The above Engravings gives excellent likenesses of all the signers of the Declaration. je1 tf

TORREY'S SCHOOL BOOKS.—The Moral Instructor, and Guide to Virtue: being a compendium of Moral Philosophy. In Eight Parts. Price 75 cents.

A Pleasant Companion for Little Girls and Boys: blending Instruction with Amusement. Being a selection of interesting stories, dialogues, fables, and poetry. Designed for the use of Primary Schools and Domestic Nurseries. Price 25 cents. Just received and for sale at 393 Pearl street. jy7

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch, surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. je30

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the offices of this paper, a pamphlet entitled "Fanaticism; its source and influence, illustrated by the simple narrative of Isabella, in the case of Matthias Mr. and Mrs. B. Folger Mr. Pierson, Mr. Mills, Catherine, Isabella, &c. &c.—a Reply to W. L. Stone, with descriptive portraits of all the parties, while at Sing Sing and at Third street; containing the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. By G. Vale." Price 25 cents. o10 tf

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The following Nos. of the Working Man's Advocate for which 6 cts. each will be paid:
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Vol. III. Nos. 35, 44.
Vol. IV. Nos. 7, 8, 18. a29

THE AMERICAN'S GUIDE: comprising the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of the several States composing the Union, just received, and for sale at the office of this paper. ap30

LIFE of ANDREW JACKSON, by WILLIAM COBBETT. Reprinted in full from the London edition, and containing the paper read to the Cabinet. Price 6 cents single; $4,50 a hundred, for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. d3

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BOOTS.—J. A. CHARLES, BOOT MAKER, No. 43 Dey street, New York. au22

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, a complete Inking Apparatus for an Imperial Press, consisting of Distributing Ink Block, Composition Roller and Roller Box. Apply to Windt and Conrad, Printers, Frankfort street, New York. o10 tf

KITCHEN RANGE.—Lawton's Improved Patent Kitchen Range, corner of John st. and Broadway. ap

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"To expose superstition, the [illegible] and [illegible] on which it is based, and to ameliorate the condition of the human race to the utmost degree of every [illegible] and [illegible]."

Mankind are unhappy in proportion as they are deluded by imaginary systems of Theology.—Taught to attach much [illegible] to religious doctrines, and to more forms and [illegible] of religious worship, the slightest [illegible] among them [illegible] dogmatists, is oftentimes sufficient to inflame their minds, already excited by bigotry, and lead them to condemnation and destroy each other without either pity, mercy, or remorse.

The various theological systems in which mankind have been misled to have *faith,* (to say the least,) are but fables and falsehoods, imposed by visionaries and fanatics on the ignorant, the weak and credulous as historical truths; and for unbelief of which millions have perished at the stake, or pined in gloomy dungeons; and such will ever be the case until the [illegible] of superstition and the influence of Priestcraft are exposed by the *light* of knowledge and the power of truth.

Many bold and talented philanthropists have directed their powerful intellects against the religious dogmas which have caused so much misery and persecution among mankind, owing, however, to the combined powers and influence of Kings and Priests, many of their learned and liberal works have been either destroyed or buried in oblivion, and the character of the [illegible] assailed by the unsparing and relentless rancor of *pious* abuse.

To counteract and destroy, if possible, the sources of mischief and misery, is the intention of the publishers of the *Free Enquirers' Family Library.* It is proposed to publish in a form which shall unite the various advantages of neatness of typography and *cheapness* of price, the works of those celebrated authors, whose writings, owing to religious intolerance, have been kept in obscurity.

We have commenced the Library with a translation of *Baron D'Holbach's System of Nature,* (attributed to Mirabeau,) because it is estimated as one of the most able expositions of Theological absurdities which has ever been written. It is in *reality a System of Nature.* Man is here considered in all his relations both to his own species and to those spiritual beings which are supposed to exist in the imaginary Utopia of religious devotees. This great work strikes at the root of all the errors and evil consequences of religious superstition and intolerance. It inculcates the purest morality; instructing us to be kind one to another, in order to live happily in each other's society—to be tolerant and forbearing, because belief is involuntary.

Let those read this work who seek to come at a "knowledge of the truth;"—let, those read it whose minds are harassed by the fear of death or troubled by the horrible tales of a sanguinary and revengeful God. Let them read this work and their doubts will vanish if there is any potency in the spear of Ithuriel. It demonstrates the fallacy as well of the religion of the Pagan as the Jew—the Christian as the Mahometan. It is a guide alike to the philosopher emancipated from religious thraldom, and the poor votary misled by the follies of superstition.

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N. B.—Persons forwarding $5, (postage free,) will be entitled to four copies of The System of Nature, entire.

New York, Sept. 1835.

☞ Subscriptions for the above Work received by the Editor of the Investigator, Boston; the Editor of the Temple of Reason, Philadelphia, and at the Free Enquirer Bookstore, 393 Pearl-street, New York. s10

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Epistle to Quakers.
The Crisis, (16 Numbers.)
Public Good. On the claim of Virginia to the Western Territory.
Letter to the Abbe Raynal.
——— to General Washington.
——— from General Washington to Thomas Paine.
Dissertations on Government, the affairs of the Bank, and Paper Money.
Anecdote of James Monroe and Rufus King.
Address from Bordentown.
To the English people on the invasion of England.
To the French inhabitants of Louisiana.
To the citizens of Pennsylvania on the proposal for calling a convention.
Of the Constitutions, Governments and Charters
Remarks on the political and military affairs of Europe.
Of the English Navy.
Remarks on Governor Lewis's speech to the Legislature, at Albany, New York.
Of gun boats.
Of the comparative powers and expense of ships of war, gun boats, and fortifications.
Remarks on a string of resolutions offered by Mr. Hale, to the New York House of Representatives at Albany.
Three letters to Morgan Lewis, on his persecution of The man Farmer, for one hundred thousand dollars damages.
On the question, Will there be War?
Royal Pedigree.

VOL. II.

Prospects on the Rubicon.
Rights of Man, Part I. Being an answer to Mr. Burke's attack on the French Revolution.
Rights of Man, Part II. Combining principles and practice
Letter to the authors of the Republican
——— to the Abbe Sieyes.
Address to the Addressers.
Letters to Lord Onslow.
Dissertation on First Principles of Government.
Speech delivered in the French national convention.
Letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas letter the first.
The decline and fall of the English system of Finance.
Letter to the people of France.
Reasons for preserving the life of Louis Capet, as delivered to the national convention.
Agrarian Justice, opposed to Agrarian Law, and to Agrarian Monopoly.
Letter to the people of France, and the French armies, on the event of the 18th Fructidor—(Sep. 4, 1797) and its consequences.
Letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas, letter the second.
——— to the Sheriff of the county of Sussex.
——— to Sir Archibald Macdonald, Attorney General, letter the first.
——— to the Attorney General, on the prosecution against the second part of Rights of Man
Letter on the propriety of bringing Louis XVI. to trial.
Speech in the national convention on the question, "shall or shall not a respite of sentence of Louis XVI. take place."
On Louisiana and emissaries.
A challenge to the federalists to declare their principles.
Liberty of the Press.
The emissary Cullen, otherwise Carpenter.
Communication on Cullen.
Federalists beginning to reform.
To a friend of Peace.
Notifications respecting the impostor Cullen, alias M'Cullen, alias Carpenter, the associate of the Federalists of New York.
On the emissary Cullen.
Of the affairs of England.
To the people of New York.
Reply to Cheetham.
Extract of a letter to Dr. Mitchell, senator of the State of New York.
Reprimand to James Cheetham.
Cheetham and his tory paper.
Note to Cheetham.
To the citizens of New York.
The emissary Cheetham.
To the federal faction.
Memorial to Congress.
To Congress.
To the honourable, the speaker of the house of Representatives

*** The work may still be taken in weekly Numbers, (12½ cents each,) at the office of publication, 393 Pearl street, of the Carriers of the Man and Working Man's Advocate, of various Carriers of Periodicals, at Matsell's Bookstore, 94 Chatham street; at the store of Mr. Morrison, corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets; at the office of the Citizen of the World, and at several of the bookstores. Or the volumes may be had complete, neatly bound in linen, for the price they would cost in numbers. s10

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.
Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers.
The Splendid Example of England.
Half the populaton of England and Wales paupers, the "*Splendid Example*" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.
Poverty and *Starvation* near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.
Fifteen hours labor from children and others.
Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.
Mr. Oastler's account of a poor factory girl.
A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.
Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven *deformed,* by excessive labor, in one mill.
Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.
Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield weavers.
Dr. Thackrah's account of factory children stunted, &c.
Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.
National Wealth and National Glory!
A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.
Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.
Difference between working *four hours* for eight dollars and *fourteen hours* for seventy-five cents.
Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.
Waltham factory pays from $10 to $43 a month, "*according to strength.*"
Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.
Bunker Hill Monument, &c.
"Combinations" and "Excitements."
Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.
Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.
Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.
How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.
"All men created equal."
The little factory girl.
Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.
Sample of independent voting.
Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.
Milk business, at Dover, N. H.
☞ The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, 393 Pearl st., N. Y.

CORONER'S OFFICE, 118 Wooster street.—The office of the Coroner, William Schureman, is removed to the above place.

CITIZENS OF THE WORLD.—Edited by G. VALE, [illegible] Proprietor.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The character of this paper is [illegible] to be in accordance with our definition of the title, and the guarantee for this, is, that the editor is already known to have advocated similar sentiments in the Sunday Evening of the Times, which he conducted for two years, and at length gave it as a work. Our motto, our title, and our definition, are all intended to be merely words of course.

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apl tf W. H. SWEET.

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Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callagan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)

History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.
Register, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832. f6

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Is published simultaneously at Rahway, N. J., and in New York City, by GEORGE H. EVANS.—Office in New York, 393 Pearl street. Office in Rahway, Mechanics' street.—*Papers delivered* to subscribers in New York and in Rahway and its vicinity.

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[illegible] indu[illegible]
[illegible], and ex[illegible]
more gratifying.
The farm occupied
Canterbury, compreh[illegible]
in one body, and fiv[illegible]
It is situated on a hi[illegible]
the buildings, which
and commodious, ar[illegible]
ble distance. The p[illegible]
the covers of the far[illegible]
vided by good and [illegible]
gates are neatly paint[illegible]
in the finest conditi[illegible]
seems to be to raise [illegible]
fortable, I had almos[illegible]
distance; and beyo[illegible]
sold either in a raw [illegible]
Their grass fields are
stone, not a stump,
weed is suffered to gr[illegible]
The land here is [illegible]
by nature; cold, gra[illegible]
to work; but cultiva[illegible]
judiciously applied, h[illegible]
ratively rich and prod[illegible]
to come at the amoun[illegible]
ter authority than by [illegible]
the principal Trustee[illegible]
communicate to me so[illegible]
instructive.
From a piece of gr[illegible]
near the principal [illegible]
and upon an average
tons of hay per year;
obtained, accurately [illegible]
tons of good Englis[illegible]
been forty years unint[illegible]
manured regularly a[illegible]
cond year, and a spik[illegible]
with great advantage
of oats this year,
sixty bushels to the
with approbation of [illegible]
come call it, the [illegible]
mane out. They h[illegible]
in the use of the [illegible]
which they make wit[illegible]
pointing all the teeth [illegible]
sake of cleaning the fi[illegible]
they use a hand rake,
about five feet long, [illegible]
to the handle by two lo[illegible]
the grass is thin this [illegible]
by one hand, and a [illegible]
done by it.
Their pig stye is w[illegible]
the neatness, yes, the n[illegible]
and the admirable and
its tenants. Twenty o[illegible]
sweet styes, whose ave[illegible]
time will be between f[illegible]
pounds, is a sight whic[illegible]
Joseph Andrews, woul[illegible]
with ecstacy. The wh[illegible]
in one building devol[illegible]
whose feeding tubs an[illegible]
were as exactly arran[illegible]
chen. The troughs a[illegible]
of the styes; and are
cover. When they ar[illegible]
is bolted down to the in[illegible]
so that it may be clean[illegible]
is without any interfere[illegible]
expectants, who are no[illegible]
the table until everythin[illegible]
swinging cover is raise[illegible]
outer edge of the troug[illegible]
have ready access. I h[illegible]
arrangement intelligible
most convenient I have
commonly produces an[illegible]
was curious to know o[illegible]
man, who took care, if
fond of them, and feel
having them killed. [illegible]
from which I was comp[illegible]
poor hog is actually bey[illegible]
man sympathies. Wh[illegible]
no virtues? if they hav[illegible]
developed; have they [illegible]
seems to me nothing wh[illegible]
in this respect they appe[illegible]
the lowest round of the [illegible]
creation; and last of al[illegible]
virtues or mor sentime[illegible]
tainly, to use a current Y[illegible]
certainly have no manne[illegible]
exclude them from all
passion.
I have only to add th[illegible]
cooked, and that the Sh[illegible]
tion of rye mixed with
improving their food.
leads them to the conclu[illegible]
prefer to buy rye at a[illegible]
more for a bushel than
corn in equal parts, than
Indian meal alone.
The dairy is exten[illegible]
rior arrangement is mo[illegible]
order and neatness. T[illegible]
superior, and their chees[illegible]
who can judge of it, equ[illegible]
ed. A little contrivanc[illegible]
cheeses, which I canno[illegible]
as to render intelligible
board on which the chee[illegible]
denly inverted by a spring
made it easy to manage [illegible]
I visited at milking, o[illegible]
forty or fifty cows, who[illegible]
product were good. In t[illegible]
try, the season has been
rable to dairy products.
they obtained an impro[illegible]
horn bull, reputed of pur[illegible]
scendant of Admiral; and
of their cows are half b[illegible]